The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 357. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

RUINED BY HAMMOND

Vice-President Wrecks National Bank of Illinois.

DECEIVES THE DIRECTORS

Uses Money of the Institution in Speculative Deals.

FALSIFIES HIS ACCOUNTS.

Seals Schneider's Lips by Permitting Family Loans.

PENALTIES UNDER FEDERAL LAW.

When the mist which has overhung the affairs of the collapsed National Bank of Illinois began to clear up yesterday it became evident that the institution had been wrecked by W. A. Hammond, its Second Vice-President.

Mr. Hammond, so the light of investigation shows, has played the rôle of "kiter" and speculator with other people's money; he is a man who has deceived his own directors and depositors; a man who has violated, wilfully and deliberately, the law which is supposed to protect the public from the operations of such as he.

Hammond for Free Silver.

Hammond occupied the position of being the only advocate of free silver among the executive officers of Chicago banks. He was a friend and ardent admirer of St. John, the New York bank President who was ousted from his place because the directors objected to the free silver propaganda carried on by the head of their institution.

Failure Is Unique.

Bank Examiner McKeon, who is acting temporary receiver of the National Bank of Illinois, told a friend yesterday that the failure was the largest in the history of the United States under the national banking law, and probably the largest in the history of the country. In the way of cash the failure is without precedent. The bank has more than the legal amount of reserve now in its vaults, and, had its statement been printed yesterday, its cash reserve would have been highly satisfactory. In this respect the failure is unique.

Wreck a Matter of Years.

The bank was not wrecked in a week or a month, but in the years during which its funds and prestige had been used to bolster up the far-reaching speculations of its Second Vice-President and chief executive officer, bank examiners and directors were alike hoodwinked into the belief that a cautious, safe business was being done.

Not only was the directory completely fooled in the daily sessions, but old tellers, who invested their savings in the stock of the institution, were not aware of what was going on right under their eyes, and suffer along with the most ignorant of the depositors.

Falsification of Accounts.

The falsification of accounts, which astounded the directors last week and caused the warmest of words to pass between them and the Second Vice-President, was no new thing to Hammond's system. As long as four years ago, when he first embarked upon the sea of financing the Calumet Electric, it was related how the Controller of the Currency called for a statement from the bank just at the time when Hammond had allowed overdrafts amounting to $175,000. He rose to the occasion, and by carrying the overdrafts to "foreign exchange" the statement was made to appear entirely innocent.

Begins Career in the Bank.

Hammond's business began in the bank. He was the son of the Rev. H. L. Hammond, prominent for many years in the Congregational Church, and the nephew of Col. Charles Hammond, for a long time General Manager of the Burlington railway. He went to the National Bank of Illinois when it was organized, and took an humble position as clerk. He was a good clerk, and saved his money. No one would have supposed then that the quiet young man, who worked away on the books all day, was to become the future dictator of the institution and be the cause of its ruin.

Speculates in Mines.

Fifteen years ago he ventured forth from his ways of careful living and invested some of his savings in a Western mining scheme. Contrary to the usual outcome in such speculations this one was a success, and Hammond made a good sum. He did not continue his mining ventures, but put every dollar he could raise into the stock of the bank, which was at that time being increased.

What he could not pay for his friends carried for him, and at one jump the clerk reached the position of teller. Then he rose to be cashier, and, later on, Second Vice-President. As a banker he was careful, and those who came in contact with him in that capacity speak of his good judgment and shrewdness in buying commercial paper and in making loans directly.

Temptations Are Strong.

But the temptations of the important place as chief executive officer of the second largest national bank in the West were too great for "the young man who had grown up with the bank," as he was referred to by the directors.

He learned that his position held the key to the ground floor of many schemes requiring capital for their successful manipulation. There is no evidence at hand to show how many loans were made to such enterprises, or what losses were incurred. Probably most of them came out all right, but the total of $818,000 in small bad loans, taken in connection with Hammond's admitted capacity as a banker, indicates most clearly there must have been many lapses, when the Second Vice-President's sight was blinded by an interest more potent with him than the guardianship of the bank's funds.

Gets Into "Sure Things."

Promoters have the nose of a fox for smelling out the places where a little aid can be had for schemes, which do not for themselves receive favorable attention at bank counters. It was not long before Hammond had more chances to get rich out of "sure things" than he knew what to do with.

He got into Street's Western Stable Car company and became a director. On the side, and presumably with the funds of the bank, he purchased the bonds of the company far below par—somewhere about 84 cents on the dollar—and then sold them to the company or to himself as director at par.

He was in the deal for the reorganization of the Stock-Yards company, but to the regret of all the promoters in that deal the profits did not pay for the trouble.

These are a few of the projects which he aided in working through during this period of his operations. Out of an accumulation of Alley "L" bonds and carette stock he purchased the land on which he built his beautiful home at Evanston some five years ago.

Seals the President's Lips.

The explanation of the peculiar state of affairs at the bank, which was disclosed to the directors last Friday and later to the Clearing House, is that Hammond deliberately allowed the accounts of Weiss and Berger—the sons-in-law of President Schneider—to pass all bounds in order to close the lips of the venerable head of the institution to Hammond's own transactions. Mr. Schneider's name had long stood watchword for strict business probity and careful banking. He had reached his 76th year, however, and was no longer able to give the close attention to the affairs of the institution that he had given in his younger days. His bustling Second Vice-President, who looked after everything, easily took the reins in his hands.

Directors Not Troublesome.

While no official action appeared on the records of the directory the active control really passed into the hands of Hammond, which permitted him to carry out his schemes with no one to hinder except the directors, who did not prove troublesome, as his reports from day to day were always satisfactory. The directors now believe these reports had little relation to the transactions they pretended to represent, and that they were fixed to suit the necessity of the case.

Of course some reports must have been correct, for the bank was doing a large legitimate business, but whenever during the last year Hammond thought it wise not to let the directors into the inner circle they have been securely barred out by falsified reports, which showed careful management.

Effect of Dreyer's Trouble.

The capture of the aged President was more easy from the fact that the panic of three years ago had left the firm of E. S. Dreyer & Co. in serious financial straits. The speculations of the partner, Koch, had eaten out the life of the firm. Koch was driven out, and is now running a small electrical establishment on the North Side.

Dreyer and Berger attempted to live it through. Help from the National Bank of Illinois was extended to them, at first in a safe way, but the call for aid never ceased. It was always the story of "a little more and the firm would be all right." Dreyer's political position and the many interests wrapped up with him as bondsmen rendered it necessary to keep him afloat if it were possible to do so.

Bank Act Disregarded.

Thus the limit of safe indebtedness was passed. The strict wording of the national bank act, that not more than 10 per cent of a bank's capital shall be loaned to any one customer, was disregarded. But the directors must not know this, and the accounts were accordingly changed to cover up the transaction.

The directors say President Schneider "lied" to them about these accounts.

"That is a strong word," said one director yesterday, "but I know of no other to express the meaning I want to convey."

The story of the other loans to the sons-in-law has not yet been told. The directors would like to know, and information tending to the discovery of the truth will be liberally paid for by them.

"It must have been due to the laudable spirit to have nobody missed when the good things were going around," one said yesterday.

Schneider Says No Word.

When the venerable President was bound up securely by these loans Faust was not more securely purchased. Hammond made such reports as he liked in regard to Calumet Electric, and the aged figure at the head of the board uttered no word. He saw the men with whom he had been associated in the bank for a good part of a lifetime hoodwinked and betrayed to their ruin, and he made no sign.

Yet in the tempest of rage which greeted the discovery of the bank's true condition, and which has increased day by day since the discovery came, only sympathy is expressed toward Mr. Schneider. It is upon Hammond that all blame is laid. Of a nature which attracted few close friends, not an associate was found yesterday who was disposed either to defend or excuse the latter.

Lunches at Union League.

Hammond is now a wealthy man, his interests being extended and profitable. He had no spare funds to deposit with the bank, and as a depositor will not lose over a dollar, as he trimmed his account to meet the storm. He appeared at luncheon at the Union League yesterday as usual. There was general astonishment thereat, but he showed no signs of feeling that his position in the business world had been changed by the stirring events of the week.

Ex-Controller of the Currency Lacey said yesterday that during his term of office the National Bank of Illinois gave him no trouble, and was managed in a careful, conscientious way.

Penalty for Falsification.

"Is the falsification of accounts an indictable offense under the national banking law?" he was asked.

"There is the law and there is the section," he replied, producing a copy of the national banking act.

The paragraph provided heavy penalties for altering reports so as to defraud.

"That answers your question," he added.

Some of the directors yesterday got as far as to say that Hammond ought to be arrested.

Today they may go a step further.

There is an impression in legal circles that the officials of the National Bank of Illinois will have to answer for their conduct to the United States Government.

District-Attorney Black Reticent.

District-Attorney Black went to Danville, his old home, yesterday afternoon and will not return until some time tomorrow. Before leaving he refused to give out any information whatever as to his probable future course. It will probably be left to Bank Examiner McKeon to take the initiatory step in this regard, if this should seem advisable, when he has completed his present task of investigating the bank's accounts.

O. P. Pagin, Gen. Black's assistant, said yesterday in the absence of his chief:

"While it is possible for any one having the proper information to make a complaint, Mr. McKeon, as an official of the government, is in a position to supply the best information. Upon him Gen. Black will doubtless have to rely."

Hammond's Evanston Home.

W. A. Hammond has an elegant home in Greenwood boulevard, Evanston, erected five years ago. It is of pressed brick, and its estimated value is $30,000. It stands on property bought several years ago for cash from R. D. Sheppard, the business agent of Northwestern University. The amount paid, $200 a front foot, was the highest price Evanston residence real estate has brought for a number of years. The total value of the real estate and residence is probably $50,000. The home is exquisitely furnished, and only last week these furnishings were added to to the extent of $3,000.

Mr. Hammond is a member of all the fashionable clubs of Evanston, but is most frequently seen at the Evanston club, where he plays whist. A member of the club said yesterday that he did not wonder that any man who could not play whist any better than Hammond should run banks into the ground.

Although his father was for a long time one of the best-known Congregational clergymen in this section, W. A. Hammond is a communicant at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in the fashionable northern suburb.

Mrs. Hammond Is Popular.

Mrs. Hammond is much more active in social circles than is her husband, and is extremely popular, frequently being on the committees having charge of the social functions at the Evanston club and at the Evanston Country club. She has taken part in the ladies' whist tournament at the former club, and, if reports be true, has made much better scores at the game than has her husband.

There are four children in the Hammond family, the oldest being about 11 years of age.

Mr. Hammond's free silver tendencies, joined to his reputation for good ability as a banker, furnished no little gossip to Evanstonians during the last campaign, the incongruity of the situation appearing ludi-

(Continued on fourth page.)

ARREST FOR TWO BANKERS

WARRANTS SWORN OUT FOR E. S. DREYER AND R. BERGER.

Frank Kennedy, Who Deposited Money in the Bank After the Doors Were Closed on Saturday, Charges Them with Embezzlement—Police Have Not Yet Located Their Men—Text of the Statute Under Which Action Is Taken.

Two Central Station detectives were given warrants last night for the arrest of E. S. Dreyer and Robert Berger.

The warrants, which charge embezzlement, were sworn out yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock before Justice W. T. Hall by Frank E. Kennedy of the firm of Dick & Kennedy, No. 121 Dearborn street. The arrests will probably be made this morning.

The firm of Dick & Kennedy kept its account at Dreyer's bank. At noon Saturday Mr. Kennedy made up his daily deposit and took it to the bank. Currency and checks aggregated $154.15.

Deposited After Bank Closed.

The bank doors were closed, but on Mr. Kennedy showing his book the doorkeeper permitted him to enter and a receiving teller accepted the deposit.

Mr. Kennedy's action in swearing out the warrants was largely induced by treatment he received at the bank a few minutes before his trip to Justice Hall's. He visited the bank to make a courteous inquiry, and was told that if he did not leave the place immediately and voluntarily he would be forced to do so under the escort of a policeman.

"Treatment of this kind," said Mr. Kennedy last night, "made me indignant and I made up my mind that after I had lost my money I was at least entitled to civil treatment.

"My action is entirely without consultation with any of the other depositors, although since swearing out the warrants I have heard a number are waiting to have like warrants served."

Berger Expected Warrants.

"If an officer comes around here with a warrant I'll stick the dog on him," said Robert Berger last night, when told that a warrant was out for his arrest. "I've been expecting that some warrants would be sworn out for me because everybody is excited, but they'll have some trouble getting into the house, I think.

"We've got plenty of good collateral and I believe we will have $100,000 left after all our obligations have been paid. I don't see what charge they can bring against me. Embezzlement sounds pretty big."

E. S. Dreyer, the senior member of the defunct firm, was away from home all the evening. A big policeman in uniform stood guard at the front gate of the residence, No. 2004 Diversey boulevard. Members of the family said Mr. Dreyer was presumably with his lawyers, but that he was expected to return about midnight. They had heard nothing of the warrant.

Law in the Case.

The section of the Illinois statutes under which the warrant was sworn out is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That if any banker or broker or person or persons doing a banking business, or any officer of any banking company or incorporated bank, doing business in this State, shall receive from any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation, or from any agent thereof, not indebted to the said banker, broker, banking company, or incorporated bank, any money, check, draft, bill of exchange, stocks, bonds, or other valuable thing which is transferable by delivery, when at the time of receiving such deposit said banker, broker, banking company, or incorporated bank is insolvent, whereby the deposit so made shall be lost to the depositor said banker, broker, or officer so receiving such deposit shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum double the amount of the sum so embezzled and fraudulently taken, and in addition thereto may be imprisoned in the State Penitentiary not less than one or more than three years. The failure, suspension, or involuntary liquidation of the banker, broker, banking company, or incorporated bank, within thirty days after the time of receiving such deposit shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to defraud on the part of such banker, broker, or officer of such banking company or incorporated bank."

BIG LAND SALE IN WISCONSIN.

Weyerhauser Lumber Syndicate Purchases Large Tracts.

Ashland, Wis., Dec. 12.—The Weyerhauser lumber syndicate closed a deal today, purchasing large tracts of pine lands situated in six or seven counties in Northern Wisconsin. The purchase involves $700,000, and is one of the largest and most important known in lumber circles.

MINISTER MIQUEL WILL RESIGN.

Piqued Because the Diet Recently Rejected His Proposals in Two Important Financial Questions.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

Berlin, Dec. 22.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Boersen Zeitung learns that Minister Miquel will resign because a majority of members in the Prussian Diet recently voted against his proposals in two important financial questions.

It is reported that the Prussian bill concerning the reform of the military penal law has encountered serious difficulties in the Federal Council.

While persons in high places wink at, and even excuse, excesses among military officers so long as civilians are their victims, it is not to be expected that any change in scandalous license enjoyed by those wearing the Kaiser's coat will be yet effected. The latest outrage is reported from Storgard, in Pomeranula, where Lieut. von Zastrow, being molested by some boys in the street about 11 o'clock on Sunday night, drew his saber and pursued them.

At the corner of the next street the infuriated officer met another boy who had nothing to do with the aggressors, but heedless of this fact he gave the boy several saber cuts on the head. The unfortunate little lad, who, only 14 years old, fell to the ground bleeding profusely, while the officer, having satisfied his honor, continued his way. Of course we shall have an official version, but I venture to ask what was the state of this officer which produced the first juvenile jeers and then this scandulous aggression on his part? It seems the Emperor's recent absence needs to be more taken to heart.

LIL'S CHIEF CONCERN IS A PENSION.

Deposed Queen on Her Way Across the Continent with a Mandolin as Her Chief Consolation.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 22.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands and attendants passed through here this evening on the Southern Pacific en route to Washington. A large crowd assembled at the depot, but the deposed Queen kept the curtains drawn, and it was only when they were ready to leave that she allowed them to be raised. A reporter gained admittance to the ex-Queen's presence and asked for a few minutes' conversation.

"You must excuse me," she said. "I cannot talk to you, for I am endeavoring to save all my strength until I get to Washington, New York, and Boston."

"What do you think about your restoration to the throne?"

"I do not consider there is a very great chance for what you speak of," she replied.

"Will the islands be annexed to the United States?"

"I think they will in time, and then the conditions will be such that I will be granted a pension. I do not wish to be bothered further."

During her trip from the coast she has amused herself with her mandolin and sung her favorite songs until today, when she seemed to be in an unpleasant mood.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 23.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani and party passed through here today en route for Boston. The Queen has received a telegram that Princess Kaiulani is sick in London and not able to meet the Queen in Boston, which may cause the Queen to go to London.

BUCKNER REVISITS HIS PRISON CELL.

Takes a Trip to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, Where He Was Confined as Prisoner of War.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner is cutting much ice in Boston. He has made a rattling good speech, inspected Harvard College, climbed Bunker Hill Monument, and been put through the subway. Today, with Collector Warren and Mrs. Buckner, he visited Fort Warren in the harbor. Col. Woodruff, U. S. A., and the officers of the port received him with open arms. Gen. Buckner took a seat in the same room in the bastion which he occupied when he was sent here as a prisoner of war after the surrender of Fort Donellson, thirty-four years ago.

ADMITS COUNTERFEITING IN CHICAGO.

Mary Knapp Confesses to Making Silver Dollars and Passing Them in This City.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 22.—The trial of George Sands, alias Dr. Clark, and Mary Knapp, for passing counterfeit money in Hoboken, was resumed this morning. George B. Bagg of the United States Secret Service testified that Mrs. Knapp admitted she met Sands in Buffalo in January last and eloped with him to Chicago; that in Chicago they began making counterfeit silver dollars, Sands making the molds and she assisting in the finishing. They made about 1,000 coins and passed about one-half of them in Chicago.

STOPS CAR TICKET SALES

GENERAL RAILWAY COMPANY QUITS GIVING FOUR-CENT RIDES.

Officials Say the Action of the Mayor and Council on Monday Night Indicates the People Do Not Want Cheap Fares—Ald. Coughlin to Introduce a Three-Cent Measure and Have It Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

As a result of Mayor Swift's veto of the Gallagher ordinance no more four-cent street car tickets are to be sold by the Chicago General railway company on and after Jan. 1, 1897. An order to that effect was issued yesterday over the signature of J. P. Black, acting manager of the company. The order will do away with the custom of selling six tickets for 25 cents on the company's lines in West Twenty-fifth street, West Twenty-second street, and in Lawndale and Kedzie avenues. The fare on these lines hereafter will be five cents.

Following is a copy of the order issued yesterday:

"Dec. 22, 1896.—Executive Order No. 1,003—W. F. Brennan, Esq., Superintendent of the Chicago General Railway Company—Dear Sir: On and after Jan. 1, 1897, the sale of tickets will be discontinued.

"J. P. BLACK, Acting Manager.

"Approved: J. H. WITBECK, President."

C. L. Bonney, Vice-President of the Chicago General railway company, said concerning the order last night:

"It is the direct result of the action of the Council and of Mayor Swift in killing the four-cent fare ordinance. If the public does not want cheap fares, and the action of the Mayor and Council on Monday night shows it doesn't, we are going to accommodate it. We have been selling six tickets for 25 cents for the last four years, and they have not been popular. Only one-third of the patrons of our lines have used them, and the proportion has remained the same all that time, so we don't believe they will become popular. Most of the people who have bought the tickets have been working people. We have dated the order far enough in advance so we can hear what the people think of it before it goes into effect."

A number of letters were received yesterday from prominent citizens congratulating Mayor Swift on his attitude towards the four-cent fare ordinance. Ald. O'Neill called at the Mayor's office and congratulated him.

Ald. Gallagher and his colleagues, however, still insist that the question of legality should be passed upon by the courts and not by the Mayor.

It is probable the fight will be renewed over an ordinance providing for a three-cent fare, to be introduced by Ald. Coughlin. The Council adjourned on Monday night before this ordinance could be introduced. It will come up at the next meeting of the City Council, and Ald. Coughlin will ask to have it referred to the Committee on Judiciary for consideration.

HE MAKES MANY PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Will of Ex-Mayor Henry L. Pierce of Boston Is Filed in Probate.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.—The will of the late Henry L. Pierce, ex-Mayor of Boston, has been filed in probate. Upwards of $2,000,000 in public bequests is distributed by the document. The chief beneficiaries are Harvard College, Massachusetts General Hospital, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Museum of Fine Arts, and Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, which get $50,000 each.

The document is remarkable for the number and extent of its bequests to educational institutions, and it also makes Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the author and poet, a rich man.

Mr. Pierce gives to Mr. Aldrich the house and barn and about two acres of land at Ponkapoag, all the furniture in the house occupied by the deceased at his summer residence at Ponkapoag, and also to Thomas Bailey Aldrich and his wife the sum of $200,000.

Charles F. Aldrich and Talbot B. Aldrich, who are each given $100,000 by the will, are the twin sons of the author. They are 27 years old.

GEN. HARRISON RECOVERS A WATCH.

One That Was Stolen from His Wife Is Returned in a Package from Chicago.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22.—Several weeks ago Gen. Harrison's house was robbed of a gold watch belonging to his wife. He offered a reward for its recovery, and today he received a package from Chicago containing the watch. The local police had nothing to do with the recovery, and Gen. Harrison would say nothing, except to admit the receipt of the watch.

CELEBRATE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

Sons of New England in Many Cities Gather to Commemorate Forefathers' Day.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The New England Society celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its organization, and the 276th of the landing of the pilgrims by a dinner tonight at the Waldorf. Judge Henry E. Howland presided at the dinner. Covers were laid for 500. A band played patriotic airs while the dinner was in progress. The Rev. Dr. Savage said grace. The speakers included E. J. Phelps, Col. R. M. Johnston of Baltimore, H. W. Mable, Gen. Horace Porter, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Gen. Miles, Arthur Lord, Mayor Strong, J. Kennedy Tod.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The 276th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated by the Washington Congregational club at the First Congregational Church tonight. A reception was first held, followed by a dinner, at which speeches were made by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, the Rev. S. M. Newman, and Representatives Northway of Ohio and Brosius of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22.—Attorney-General Harmon, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, Gov. Lippett of Rhode Island, and other well-known men attended the sixteenth annual festival of the New England Society of Pennsylvania tonight at Horticultural Hall. Covers were laid for 300. John H. Converse of this city presided.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 22.—The dinner of the New England Society was served at the Grand Hotel tonight. Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer served as toastmaster. The speakers were: Theodore Roosevelt, Capt. W. W. Peabody, the Rev. E. F. Small, E. E. Wood, and the Rev. Frank Woods Baker.

ALLEGED GOTHAM FIREBUG CAUGHT.

W. C. La Grace, Supposed to Be J. L. Harris, Arrested at Monmouth, Ill., on Charge of Arson.

Monmouth, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—City Marshall Holliday today arrested a man who has been operating a month here as furrier under the name of W. C. La Grace. He is supposed to be J. L. Harris, wanted in New York for arson. When he began business here the police had suspicions and began investigation of his history.

They found that he had been the last summer with a force of men on the government levee on the Mississippi. He has been over the United States and Mexico during the last year and traveled under aliases of Merritt, Umritt, and Wimritt. The police found the general description and the fact he was a furrier agreed substantially with Harris, the New York firebug, and correspondence began with a New York detective bureau. More information came which justified arrest, and he was locked up. He made no resistance when arrested. He says he has been arrested before as Taylor, the South Dakota defaulting Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 22.—The police of every important city of the country have for more than a year been on the lookout for Joseph L. Harris, who was arrested at Monmouth, Ill., today. Harris was indicted in July, 1895, for arson in the third degree. He was formerly in the furniture business in this city. His store was burned on the night of July 3, 1894. The alleged loss was $162,000, partly covered by insurance. There was a hitch when an effort was made to collect the insurance, and Harris became frightened and fled. He was indicted for arson. A detective left for Illinois tonight to bring Harris back.

STEAMER IS REPORTED TO BE AGROUND

Two Wrecking Outfits Leave for the Long Island Coast in Response to Distress Signals.

New York, Dec. 23.—Shortly after midnight a rumor reached this city that a steamer had run aground on the Long Island coast.

Neither the scene of the reported accident nor the name of the vessel was given.

A dispatch received at 1 o'clock this morning says that the Fire Island life-saving crew have heard nothing about a steamer being ashore off Long Island.

Among the steamers due are the Alsatia from Gibralter, Anchoria from Glasgow, Sarmatian from London, State of Nebraska from Glasgow, and Sorrento from Havre.

The Mobile from London and the Kensington from Antwerp, which were sighted south of Fire Island at 5:45 p. m. yesterday, have not since been reported.

A very thick snow-storm prevails, and all these steamers may have dropped anchor outside the Sandy Hook bar to await clear weather.

Later advices state that the wrecking steamers I. J. Merritt and J. D. Jones have left their Staten Island docks to render assistance to a steamer which is whistling distress signals off the Long Island coast, near Patchogue. A Chapman wrecking steamer also followed at full speed.

JEWELER ROUTS A TRIO OF ROBBERS.

J. J. Pfordresner Uses His Revolver on Men Who Seek to Loot His Shop's Show Window.

Three men smashed a window and made an attempt to rob the jewelry store of J. J. Pfordresner at No. 2501 Wentworth avenue at 10 o'clock last night, but fled from the fire of the proprietor, who took a hand in the proceedings with a revolver. One man was caught. He gave the name of John O'Brien.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:

Fair; colder; northwesterly winds.

Sun rises at 7:27 a. m.; sets at 4:32 p. m.

Moon rises at 8:20 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GENOA	Werra	
GLASGOW		Devona.
MOVILLE	State of Cal.	
NEW YORK	Cevic	Tauric.
NEW YORK	Havel	Lahn.
QUEENSTOWN	Beldenland	

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SOLONS AT A FEAST.

Civic Federation and Allied Bodies Are the Hosts.

NEEDS OF A GREAT CITY.

Fully Described from the Standpoint of Chicago.

PLEA MADE FOR FAIR PLAY.

Equitable Taxation and Civil Service Discussed.

STRIKING WORDS OF THE ORATORS

The Civic Federation and allied municipal organizations of Chicago gave a banquet at the Auditorium last night to the members of the Fortieth Illinois General Assembly, Mayors of prominent cities in the State, and other notable persons.

At this great feast the legislative needs of the Western metropolis were set forth so that the solons might have a clear idea of the necessities peculiar to a large city, the supplying of which lies in the hands of the General Assembly.

The clubs giving the banquet were these:

Civic Federation,	Lincoln club,
Chicago Real Estate Board,	Standard club,
Union League club,	Illinois club,
Marquette club,	Lakota club,
Columbus club,	Bar Association,
Hamilton club,	Waubansee club,
Iroquois club,	Germania club,
	Review Dining club.

Around the Speakers' Table.

W. T. Baker presided.

The others at the speakers' table were:

Richard Yates,	Marshall Field.
Lyman J. Gage,	A. H. Revell,
John M. Smyth,	Mayor Swift,
Ex-Judge T. A. Moran,	Judge Grosscup,
John S. Miller,	Thomas Kelly,
Rev. Robert McIntyre,	Judge Carter,
Robert T. Lincoln,	John P. Wilson,
Alexander J. Jones,	O. D. Wetherell,
Thomas Gahan,	Dr. T. N. Jamieson,
Dr. W. R. Harper,	Charles G. Dawes,
Charles P. Hitch,	M. J. Carroll.

The list of toasts, which was carried out with the exception of an address on "The State of the Metropolis" by N. E. Worthington, who was unable to be present, was as follows:

George B. Swift, Mayor of Chicago.....Formal welcome
John P. Wilson—Legislative needs.....
"A New Revenue Bill";
"Civil Service Law to Stand";
"No Amendments Wanted."
John S. Miller.....
"A New Revenue Bill";
"Our Primary Election Law."
Thomas A. Moran.....
.....An Amended or New Torrens Law
The Rev. Robert McIntyre.....'The Ideal Illinois'
John M. Smyth, Chairman Cook County Republican Central committee.....
.....'Future of Civil Service Reform'
Alexander J. Jones, Vice-Chairman Cook County Democratic Central committee.....
.....'Democracy and Reform.'
Lyman J. Gage.....General reflection.

Perhaps at no previous gathering in a long time had there been so many men of State and municipal prominence assembled with the one purpose—that of learning the best methods by which Chicago might be given a new legal status in proportion to the wonderful development of the city.

Purpose of the Federation.

The Civic Federation, when it started in its work of reform, was soon convinced that the salient truth that all efforts toward better things would be hampered by the provincial charter limitations of the city, and the reforms which the federation has brought about have been achieved, it is held, in the face of great odds.

When new laws were asked from the Legislature, the society, in many instances, met with a peculiar hostility, it is pointed out, from the country members of the General Assembly, which could only be explained on the basis of unfamiliarity with Chicago's needs.

To overcome these discouraging features it was decided to extend a general invitation to all members of the House and Senate to meet here and become informed of Chicago's requirements.

Respond to Invitations.

One hundred and forty members out of a total of over 200 accepted the invitation and expressed the utmost interest in last night's affair.

The dinner was given in the brilliant banquet hall of the Auditorium. The Reception committee of the affiliated clubs met the legislators in the hotel parlors between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, where the subjects to be discussed at the banquet were gone over in a social way.

Then all adjourned to the hall, which presented a scene of exceptional coloring. The walls were adorned with the national colors, and the whiteness of the sixty-six tables was variegated with the scarlet bulbs and deep green leaves of the Christmas holly.

In front of President Baker's seat on the speaker's stand was a magnificent collection of American beauty roses.

Chairman Baker Raps for Order.

After the elaborate menu had been enjoyed Chairman Baker rapped for order, and in a brief address welcomed the legislators to the city. He reminded them of their great responsibility—that the jurisdiction of the greatest city on the American continent came within their control. When Mr. Baker remarked that the big Chicago of today was going around in its kindergarten clothes there was a ripple of amusement, and when he stated that the assessed valuation of property in 1870, amounting to $276,000,000, had been reduced 11½ per cent through the unique method peculiar to Chicago there was decided merriment. Mr. Baker then spoke of some of the achievements of the Civic Federation and besought the members of the Legislature to give the citizens of Chicago conscientious attention when they appeared before them this winter.

Chairman Baker then introduced as the first speaker Mayor Swift, who struck the keynote of the evening when he remarked that "every Illinoisan is a Chicagoan." Mr. Swift said among other things that much of the future of Chicago depended on the next meeting of the Legislature, and begged that the requests of Chicago be received in the proper spirit. No radical measures were demanded, but simply a change and broadening of the laws which will allow the city to achieve its full growth.

Moran on Property's Rights.

Ex-Judge Moran denounced the old system of land transfers and deplored that the Supreme Court had found the Torrens law defective. He spoke of the real estate interests of the city being shackled in the cumbersome system of years ago, and insisted that the real estate men must be given a hearing. No purchaser of real estate under the present system had any assurance that his title would not be subject to attack. This was a great wrong and he felt assured that relief would be granted by the Legislature.

The Rev. Robert McIntyre in his address on "The Ideal Illinois," referred to the great figures of the State's history and showed how the citizen of the future was to be molded for the good or the bad. He gave a graphic picture of the great fire in Chicago which was received with great applause. The final destiny of the State, he said, depended upon the development of the sturdy and noble characteristics of the individual man and woman and pleaded for a higher standard of purity in public and private life. A tribute to Illinois heroes included panegyrics of Lincoln, Grant, and Logan.

John M. Smyth, Chairman of the Cook County Republican Central committee, followed the Rev. Robert McIntyre. He spoke

W. A. HAMMOND, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.

The Man Who Wrecked the Bank.

of the future of civil service reform and of the needs of more stringent primary regulations.

"The older members of the federation will agree with me that Chicago never has had a better representative than Alexander J. Jones," said President Baker in introducing the Solon.

Mr. Jones' speech was chiefly devoted to the popular desire for civil service reform and the best methods of bringing it about. When in the course of his speech he referred to Jefferson and Bryan there was a slight burst of applause, but the mention of the name of the latter also caused some laughter.

The name of Lyman J. Gage, when he was introduced to speak, was greeted with applause.

PRESIDENT W. T. BAKER'S GREETING

Makes Passing Allusion to Reforms Demanded by the Public.

President William T. Baker called the meeting to order at 8:30 o'clock. It was some time before he could restore quiet, being greeted with great applause and cheering. He said:

"The citizens of Chicago welcome the chosen representatives of the State of Illinois. We are proud of our fellowship in the great Commonwealth that you represent and we know that you share our pride in that you have jurisdiction over the greatest city on the American continent. [Applause.] The phenomenal growth of this municipality has brought to us embarrassments; it brings to you responsibility, for if we are to go on in the march of material and moral progress we must have some relief from you. We are like the man grown to his full stature, who is trying to cover himself with the garment in which he went first to the kindergarten. [Applause.] When the Constitution of 1870 was adopted we had a population of less than 300,000; now we have over six times 300,000. [Applause.] Then we had an area under our municipal government of about thirty-five square miles; now we have more than five times thirty-five square miles. Then we had an assessed valuation of real and personal property of $276,000,000; now we have an assessment of 11½ per cent less than $276,000. [Laughter and great applause.]

Showing of the Assessors.

"The historian of the future, if he is to write the history of Chicago from the record of the Assessors' books, will find nothing to show for twenty-six years of unexampled progress and development but a loss of $31,000,000 in the value of the property of this city. [Laughter and applause.] I need not tell you, gentlemen, that that is an absolute absurdity.

"But the loss in assessments is not the greatest evil. The inequality of these assessments has become so intolerable that I can tell you it is a positive public danger, it is a menace to the public peace, and becoming more so. We have in this city something less than a dozen different Assessors, each responsible to a local constituency whom he must satisfy, and all of them operating under a system in which intelligence and honesty is absolutely impossible. What we ask as a primary thing in the form of our revenue system is that we shall have a single assessment office in Chicago, and that it shall be opened every business hour of every business day all the year around. [Cries of "Good," and applause.]

Lauds the Civil Service Law.

"The noblest act of any Legislature within my recollection was that of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly in the enactment of the civil service law. [Applause.] It was a boon to our people which the residents of Chicago will never forget, and it is a monument to the integrity, the honesty, and the patriotism of the members of that Legislature that will last as long as any of us can live to tell of it. [Continued applause.] When we realize the traditions that have fastened themselves upon us ever since the spoils system became an institution in America it seems to me that the action of the members of that Legislature who voted for that bill is almost heroic. [Applause.]

"It has become an unwritten law in this country of ours, from one end of it to the other, that government must be by party, certainly in all matters except municipal affairs. This being so the sanity of the primary election is something of paramount importance. [Applause.]

"If the will of the member of the party cannot be told at the primary election and his conscience go with it, then the whole system becomes corrupt and it will not be long before we can have a government by fraud. The highest patriotism of all the people demands that we should have a primary election law that will insure the same purity of elections, the same absolute fairness of choice in a primary election that we have in the general election. We shall ask for such an amendment to the primary election law as will insure these results.

Realty Transfers Incumbered.

"The conveyance of real estate in this city has been always so cumbrous as to be sometimes almost prohibitory. I have often been told that some of the great fortunes that have been accumulated in Chicago on real estate were because the difficulties of transfer were so great that parties could not sell their property, and had to keep it. [Laughter and applause.] I think you will see that it is against public policy. It is against a fair division of the profits in the business of dealing in real estate. [Continued laughter and applause.]

"We have tried to bring about a reform in this direction. The last General Assembly did its full duty in passing a law which would have given absolute relief and general satisfaction, but it appears that the Supreme Court has decided against its legality. We do not give up hope of reform in that direction. It is believed that another act may be framed that will meet the objections of the Supreme Court and give the relief that this community desires.

"There are many subjects that we might bring to your attention. It is not our purpose to weary you tonight with such a multiplicity of them, but I have simply alluded to a few which will be discussed by able speakers during the evening. You did not come to hear me speak, and I shall take up no more of your time, and will proceed at once with the regular program. It is my pleasure at first to introduce his Honor, the Mayor of Chicago, who will extend a formal welcome to our guests."

MAYOR SWIFT WELCOMES GUESTS.

Humorous Address Stating the Great Needs of the City.

Mayor Swift was greeted enthusiastically and spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: As I glanced my eye over the program giving a list of the toasts this evening I noticed that the Mayor of Chicago was to deliver a formal welcome, so I concluded I would keep within my pocket the welcome I had written. [Laughter and voices, "No, no!"] And, again, the thought occurred to me that the Mayor of Chicago attempting to deliver a formal welcome to Illinoisans who might be within our gates was a good deal like a father after an absence from home, demanding and receiving a formal welcome from his family. [Laughter.] For every Illinoisan is a Chicagoan [applause], and every Illinoisan is proud of the achievements of Chicago, is hopeful of the future of Chicago, and tonight, Illinoisans, much of the future of Chicago depends upon your official action at the coming session of the Legislature. [Applause.]

"This is no ordinary occasion. Never within my recollection has there been such an assemblage of officials and representatives of officials as are gathered here tonight to consider and discuss legislation that is deemed necessary for the good interests of a great city.

"The citizens of Chicago in years agone, with a purpose, a single purpose, and that purpose only the good of Chicago, appealed to a former Legislature, and their appeal was not in vain. Among other good things you did for our city was the passage of the general election law and the civil service bill, which have proved of incalculable benefit to the people of Chicago. [Applause.] And I may say, and say it advisedly I believe I speak the sentiments of the citizens of Chicago when I say, gentlemen, let the civil service law remain intact. [Great applause and cries of "Hear," "Hear," and "Good."] Now, Illinoisans, the only favor we will ask only for the good of this city, which we believe will be for the good of this great city—the greatest city on the American continent. [Applause.] We are not going to strangers seeking favors, but we are going to Illinoisans asking for legislation that will be for the good of our city. [Applause.]

"We have a city of nearly two millions of inhabitants, the civic wants constantly increasing and the wherewithal to meet the demands of the citizens constantly decreasing, like the Irishman's blanket, shortening at both ends. [Laughter and applause.] We will come to you and detail the evils of our special assessment system, and it will need radical action, and we expect you to give it to us. We will come to you asking that in our behalf you will legislate so as to give to the City of Chicago a contract system beyond a period of one year.

"We will come to you, telling you that in the city of 2,000,000 inhabitants we are taking the garbage from our alleys and depositing it in dumps and holes wherever we may find them, polluting the air and poisoning our citizens, and why? Because we have not the legislative right to contract for a series of years, and cannot get capitalists to come to the City of Chicago and invest $200,000 or $300,000, more or less, in putting up garbage crematories—the only way of disposing of garbage. And here in Chicago, your pride and our pride, the pride of the American citizens, we are behind the village of St. Louis [laughter] and Milwaukee, Buffalo and Providence, and our second sister city, New York [laughter] and Brooklyn. [Laughter and applause.]

"Now, brother Illinoisans, I bespeak in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, and I think I voice their sentiments when I welcome you to their midst, and they believe, as I, the Chief Magistrate representing them, believe, that you will respond as royal Illinoisans, as the leaders in Chicago will respond to the request that will be brought to you by these affiliated societies and by the citizens of the City of Chicago. Again I bid you a royal welcome to our city." [Great applause.]

JOHN P. WILSON ON CURRENT NEEDS.

Assessment Inequalities and Civil Service Burden of His Talk.

When presenting John P. Wilson, President Baker said it was really unnecessary to introduce him to a Chicago audience.

"I will only say to our cousins from beyond the city limits," said the toastmaster, "that Mr. Wilson is a profound student of the subject which he will discuss tonight, and we will back him up in anything he says." [Applause.]

"At the outset," said Mr. Wilson, "I wish to correct a false impression which might arise from a remark made by our President in his address—namely: That the City of Chicago ever paid State taxes on a valuation of $276,000,000. [Laughter.]

"Prior to 1874 the City of Chicago had a separate assessment upon which the city taxes were levied, and it is that valuation which has been given to you by our President this evening. That assessment was made through an agency which was well fitted to make a just and equitable assessment. The City of Chicago had a Tax Commissioner's office filled by a Tax Commissioner appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago, and the Tax Commissioner held office for a term of years and had Assistant Commissioners selected on account of their fitness for the office, who remained in office so long as they gave satisfactory service. It was an office as well filled, organized, and equipped as the City Controller's office of the City of Chicago has ever been.

Equitable System of the Past.

"Under that system we were accustomed to have fair valuations of our property at their approximate value, and no serious complaints were ever made of the fairness of the assessments of the property upon which the taxes were levied in the City of Chicago. So long as that system continued in force and that office remained, the assessments upon which the State and county and other taxes were levied were based upon that assessment, not by taking the amount of that assessment as the basis of taxation, but by taking a percentage of it, the State and county assessment being aproximately one-third in amount of that city valuation.

"You will perceive by that statement, that the State and county valuation, upon which State taxes were extended, were in round figures in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. It should be known that while we have the grossest inequalities in the assessments in the City of Chicago it is not true that the city has been diminishing its just share of the State taxes. [Applause.]

"The valuation of all the property in Illinois upon which taxes have been extended diminished during the last twenty to twenty-five years, while the valuation in Chicago has trebled.

Plea for Amendment.

"I can make no stronger plea or argument in favor of an amendment and change in our revenue law than to state simply the actual facts in regard to it. Our assessments are made in the City of Chicago under the same law and in precisely the same manner in which an assessment is made in a farming township in any other part of the State. In the month of April in each year an Assessor is elected in each township, who, between the first day of May and the first day of July in each year, is required to make an assessment or valuation of all the property within his town for the purpose of extending all taxes. He goes into the discharge of his duties without an organized office, without the accumulation of information and data which would be required to enable the most intelligent and honest man to discharge the duties of an Assessor. He is required to perform his duties within sixty days. It is apparent that in a township, say, such as the Township of West Chicago—including within its limits not less than twenty square miles of residences, stores, and manufacturing establishments, with their contents, and a population of not less than 400,000 people—that the Assessor himself cannot even look at the property which he is required to assess. [Applause.]

Question Is Paramount.

"The importance of this subject cannot be overstated. Suppose it was announced that the sum of $25,000,000, which is approximately the general taxes collected in the City of Chicago in one year, was to be apportioned between the inhabitants of the City of Chicago for payment, and the question was given to the selection of an agency to distribute that burden, do you not think we would select those in whom we had the utmost confidence? It has been said by as high a tribunal as the Supreme Court of the United States that the power to tax involves the power to destroy, and the particular point where the power to tax involves the power to destroy is in the distribution of this great burden of $25,000,000. And under the system which is in vogue under this statute and has been in vogue for twenty-five years, some of the best men in Chicago sometimes think they have had tendered to them the alternative of destruction or—" seeing somebody. [Laughter.]

Let Civil Service Alone.

"The subject of the legislative needs of Chicago is not a new one to the members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois. But in one branch of my subject, let me say, it is the wish of the City of Chicago that it should be let alone: I refer to the civil service law. [Applause.]

"This law was drafted with great care by gentlemen without distinction of party, having at heart the interest only of the good government of the City of Chicago. That law was passed less than two years ago. Under its provisions the Mayor of the City of Chicago appointed three representative business-men, too few of whom hold office given their time and labor and services, without stint, to giving our city the full benefit of this law and an honest and efficient administration of its provisions.

"The friends of the civil service reform earnestly desire that the law, as it stands, shall be given a full, fair test, and that amendments which may be made, if any, shall be made hereafter as the result of practical experience, and that they shall originate and be pressed by the friends of the law." [Applauss.]

JOHN S. MILLER ON LAW DEFECTS.

Best Methods of Improving Revenue and Primary Election Statutes.

John S. Miller spoke on "The Best Methods of Improving the Revenue and Primary Election Laws." The speaker disclaimed any adequate knowledge of what "the best methods" are, or to know "a sure cure" for all the evils besetting these departments of local government. He laid down as a general principle that most of the discontent and revolution in all countries in the past are to be referred to unequal taxation. To substantiate this he cited many instances from history. Continuing, he said:

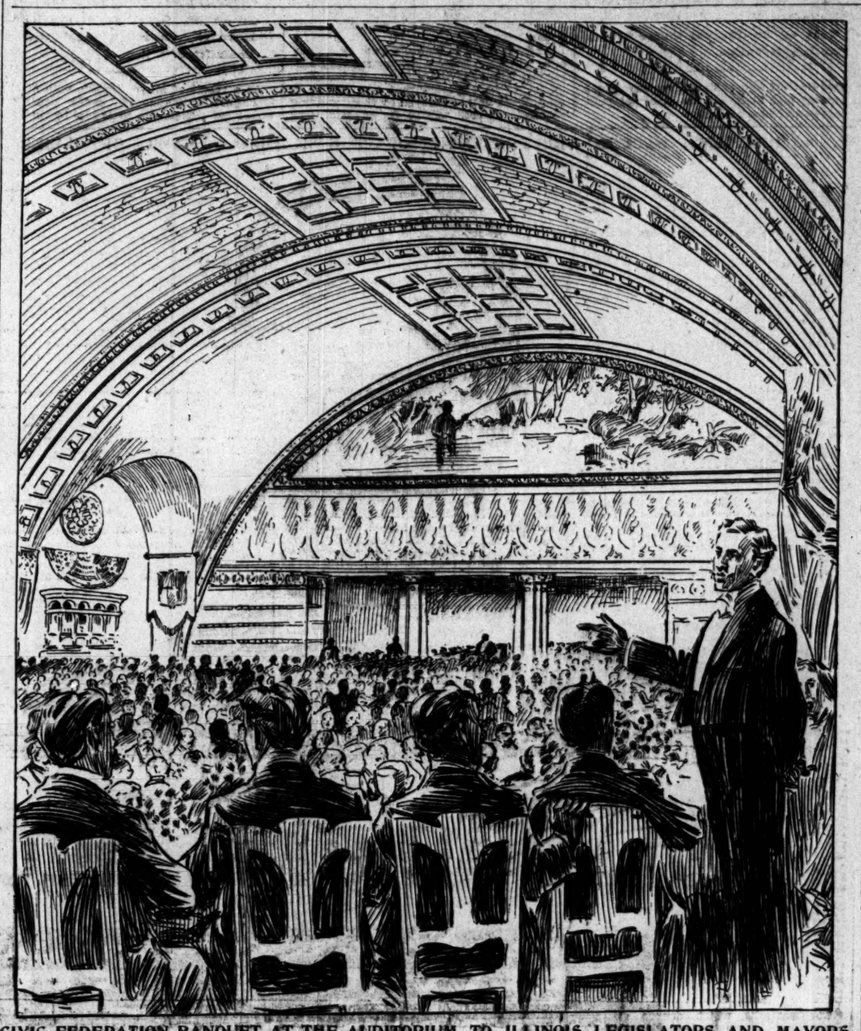
"The first notable evil which is now felt is the entire absence of any equality of tax burdens as between individual property-owners, such as the Constitution requires. I speak now of our own city. The whole question of equality hinges, of course, upon the assessment. And practically the present law does not permit of equality of assessments as between different property-owners. If the Constitution required inequality and injustice in taxation instead of equality and uniformity, and the General Assembly were required to enact a statute to carry out such principles, they could not find a better model than the present system to secure such inequality. The only thing which is expressed in the statute as the basis of assessment—viz.: the fair cash value—it is settled that the Assessor shall not adopt. He is thus required to violate the law, and in doing so he has no other guide. It is a common and not an exceptional experience that one property-owner bears from 10 to 50 per cent more than his share of tax burdens, while another, his neighbor, bears from 10 to 50 per cent less than his fair share.

"Under the present law there is no opportunity to correct this evil. Practically the assessment, as made by the Assessor, with all its inequalities and injustice, stands and must stand.

"Next we meet the inequalities as between towns. In this county there is a difference in the rate of assessment as between towns in some cases of 25 per cent and more. And here, too, in Cook County, there is no adequate opportunity, under the present statute, for the equalization of these inequalities. They remain as the Assessor leaves them.

"All these inequalities exist in the City of Chicago in a degree of which the residents of the State outside our limits have no experience. The discrepancies as between counties can now be measurably reached by a fair equalization by the State Board of Equalization. I may venture, however, to suggest that if the opportunity of securing a fair and uniform assessment of property as between individuals and as between towns in the same city or county were given much of the evil would be disposed of, and that this can be secured by giving ample time to make it and ample time and a proper officer or board to correct its inequalities when made."

Taking up the subject of improving the laws governing primary elections, he said:



CIVIC FEDERATION BANQUET AT THE AUDITORIUM TO ILLINOIS LEGISLATORS AND MAYORS.

"I am unable, within the time allowed me, to speak at large either upon the evils of our present primary law or upon the measures necessary to improve them. But, in brief, I think it is the conviction of all who desire such a result that such a law should have substantially the following features:

"First—Supervision by the regular election officials, chosen and acting under the same sanctions as those which apply to the elections.

"Second—Primaries of all parties to be held at the same time and place, with separate ballot-boxes and distinctive ballots for the voters of each party, and provisions making it practically impossible for voters to vote except with their own party.

"Third—Provisions for an official count, canvass, returns, and credentials, together with adequate provisions for the selection of independent candidates.

"These questions demand our best thoughts. At the foundation of the structure of good government which shall be secured and maintained will lie a system of taxation under which its burdens will be uniform and just, and elections which shall express the judgment of the majority."

EX-JUDGE MORAN ON TORRENS LAW.

Supreme Court Objection Considered and Amended Measure Proposed.

The subject assigned ex-Judge Moran was "Transfer of Real Property." In beginning his address he spoke of the methods in vogue in earlier times, all of which were based on the ideas of simplicity and safety. Within the last few years, he said, what is known as the Torrens law has been introduced, and has been making its way to favorable recognition surely, though slowly. He then traced the workings of the system in various European States, Australia, British Columbia, and Canada, and claimed that in all these it "has proven itself a feasible and satisfactory reform."

The speaker then referred to the introduction of the Torrens system in Cook County, and its results up to the time the Supreme Court handed down its decision adverse to the law. On this point he said:

"To a resident of sparsely settled counties or districts of this State the difficulties under which land is transferred in a populous county like the County of Cook are not readily appreciated or understood. Let it be considered that in 1891 there were in this county 2,000 different subdivisions, and that there are about 1,500,000 separate parcels of land. These are not all separate holdings, but there are a vast number of such, and a constant tendency to increase them. The rapid growth of the city, the repeated real estate booms which have occurred, have resulted in a great many conveyances having been made or nearly every piece of real estate in the county. The frequent change of title makes the history of each particular piece of real estate voluminous and intricate."

Passing to the objection contained in the decision of the Supreme Court he said:

"The Supreme Court has declared one of the provisions of the bill passed by the last General Assembly to be in violation of the Constitution, but the Supreme Court has expressed no general condemnation of the bill. There is little doubt, however, that the objection of the Supreme Court on the particular point may be obviated by a new or amended bill. The holding of the Supreme Court is that the act conferred upon the Registrars duties the performance of which required the exercise on his part of judicial power; that, therefore, the bill was obnoxious to the provision of the Constitution which forbids the exercise of judicial power by any person not belonging to the judiciary.

"It is, in my opinion, perfectly feasible to carry out all the main remedial features of the law, and have the benefit of all advantages that are to be derived from it, by so changing the law as to obviate the objection taken by the Supreme Court, by having land proposed to be brought under the law so brought in the first instance by a judicial proceeding. This method has been preferred in some of the States that have taken up the reform and adopted legislation which may be generally described as the Torrens system.

"I am informed that there will be presented to the coming Legislature a bill shorn of the objection that the Supreme Court has sustained to the act of last year, and I believe that the proposed new bill will be deserving of the same fair and intelligent treatment that this proposed reform has heretofore received from the representatives of the people; that it will be the pleasure, as well as the duty, of the coming Legislature to remedy any defects which have been found in the prior legislation."

JUDGE WORTHINGTON KEPT AWAY.

Sends a Telegram Saying Court Duties Detain Him in Peoria.

The toastmaster announced the receipt of a telegram from Judge Worthington, stating that his duties in court prevented his leaving Peoria; therefore Judge Worthington's toast was omitted from the program.

THE REV. ROBERT M'INTYRE TALKS.

Divine Tells of the Demands of "the Ideal Illinois."

The Rev. Robert McIntyre, who spoke on the subject, "The Ideal Illinois," said:

"You well know, men of the prairie and the river, you of the Legislature of our State, and you the Executives of the cities thereof, you well know that these men of Chicago intend to ask you for large things, but they come to you with no mandate on their lips. They must ask for it.

"They have planned large things and have accomplished large things. They spend largely and build largely, and they feel that there is a great destiny before this city of the West. It has now become part of the consciousness of every sane Chicagoan that this city is to be the industrial and commercial and financial and moral and religious metropolis of the whole Western world. [Great applause.] This, and nothing else than this, fills his brain.

"For this he is prepared to spend in order to raise this city up, and die believing that he has woven his name in some atom of the history of the greatest city of modern times."

Referring to the greatness of Chicago the speaker in glowing terms pictured the great fire of twenty-five years ago. After vividly describing the awful scenes of the night he depicted in masterly style the harrowing scenes of the following morning, and the hearty offers of assistance which came to Chicagoans from all over the land when the nature of the calamity was known.

Lincoln, Grant, and Logan were referred to as among noblest examples of manhood which the century produced. Describing in faultless imagery "the sweetest music in all the world," the orator led up to a whirlwind of applause which broke forth at the words: "The sweetest sound in earth or heaven, the sound that swells from the harps and dulcimers of God, is the sound of broken shackles falling from the limbs of slaves."

The crowning virtue of Grant was described as found in his magnanimity as expressed in "Let us have will to a conquered foe, and in the later words, "Let us have peace." The spirit of "Logan the brave," the speaker said, suggested the heroism sung by Homer. In his peroration Mr. McIntyre described the glorious privileges of the citizen who had the opportunity of weaving his name in the historical fabric of such a Commonwealth.

JOHN M. SMYTH GIVES A REVIEW.

He Sums Up the Questions Presented for Consideration.

John M. Smyth was the next speaker. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have looked carefully all this evening to understand why the Chairman of the political committee would be called upon to address this gathering this evening. There has no question been submitted tonight that is a question of partisan politics or a question purely concerning any one element in the City of Chicago or in the State of Illinois. The questions so ably discussed are questions that concern the people as a whole and are strictly non-political. I desire to say if they receive an attention and intelligent solution the General Assembly of Illinois, about to convene in Springfield, will go down in history to the remotest ages as the ideal General Assembly of the world. [Applause.]

"This question of revenue has been a live one. If the gentlemen present have a revenue system they can promise you will ease the minds of Chicago taxpayers and remove all grumbling they have performed a miracle. The matter of civil service is a matter of precaution in civilized government. I believe, with the gentlemen who have preceded me, it is a thing that ought to be allowed to stand as it is and work out its own test.

"There ought to be a law passed to allow a fair primary election, because in the absence of fair primary elections a fair government is absolutely impossible.

"I am informed the passage of a proper method of the transference of property will reduce the expenses of transfer in this county something like a million or more dollars a year to property-owners. Every member of the Legislature from the County of Cook will become interested when a proposition such as that is laid before him.

"The demands of the federated society ought to receive the earnest and friendly assistance of the members from the country and from the city who will meet in the next General Assembly. So far as the civil service bill is concerned I think the matter ought to be left just as it is without any interference. Let it have a fair chance to prove its efficiency and see whether it will meet the requirements of the best service to the public." [Great applause.]

A. J. JONES FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

Declares the Party Is in Favor of the Measures Proposed.

The Chairman then introduced Alexander J. Jones. Mr. Jones said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I do not feel, after the very comprehensive and lucid argument which has been advanced in favor of the measures touched upon, that anything I can add will strengthen the force of those arguments, though I am sure that you will thank my discretion if I will refrain from any further discussion. It seems proper, however, that something should be known at this time of the position which the political parties of Cook County occupy on these questions.

"Now, I am not the bearer of any special commission which directs me to say to you anything official as to the position of the Democratic party in this county upon these questions. But since our newspaper friends have been harsh enough to insinuate from time to time that the politics of this county has been dominated by a machine [laughter] and since your Chairman, as a kind of compensatory solace to me, has just suggested that I was one of the cogs, or wheels, or levers, or patent pinions, in the machine, that I was one of the officials of the Democratic machine, I presume I may take the liberty of saying that these measures are not favored only by the Civic Federation and the affiliated clubs of Chicago, but I will say that they are also favored in this county by the grand old Democratic party [applause], the party of Jefferson and Jackson and Bryan [applause], if I may say it.

"I see at this a smile of approval to that sentiment on the face of my old friend, Mr. Hesing, and I am sure if he were forced to a declaration and not restrained by the civil service rules, which restrain utterance on political questions by officials, he would add that they were also favored by the grand old Democratic party of Jefferson, Jackson, and Palmer [laughter], and as I look at my good friend, John M. Smyth, may I presume that the Republican party will immediately help to make these reforms, and if that is so there is nothing left for me to do but to sing the doxology and go forth in the good work." [Laughter and applause.]

L. J. GAGE'S GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

Pleads for the Civil Service Law and Thanks the Visitors.

Lyman J. Gage, being introduced, spoke as follows:

"I will give you my first general impression, that in my opinion this gathering tonight is one of the most notable in its character of any it has been my fortune to attend in a somewhat protracted life and in an extended experience. [Applause.] As I look around and see 500 men from different parts of this State, representing many diversified interests, I think that there are 50,000 more in the State of Illinois just as good, just as level-headed who, if brought together in some kind of coalition, must unfailingly give us the success of any civic, municipal, or governmental movement that we commence.

"Another reflection, and it is honestly and sincerely held by me, is that as Magna Charta gave liberty to the commons of England, and as the Declaration of Independence gave political rights to the people of America, so the civil service act gave reforms from the evils of the lowest kind of political servitude. I add my plea to those that have gone before to let this act stand as it is without a change of one word or one letter until time has taught us the advantages it has brought plainly into view, or, if time shall bring them, the weaknesses the law contains.

"My last reflection, and I shall not detain you, is that the City of Chicago and the friends of those who are earnestly and honestly struggling for better conditions in our municipal life, are deeply grateful and owe you gentlemen who have come here, Mayors of cities and members of the General Assembly, a debt of great gratitude.

"One thought more. You have seen here tonight, visiting friends, 250 or 300 of our people. They do not belong to any class. They are representatives of all classes. But behind these 300 that are interested, as you see they are, behind these 300 men who have assembled with you as your hosts tonight, there are 300,000 more in the city of Chicago who are watching with interest and sympathy this meeting, who cannot be represented here, but who are interested in good government, who desire to obtain it—nay, more, who are determined to obtain it—but who cannot make their voices heard, and in their behalf we speak."

GUESTS AT THE BIG BANQUET.

Those Who Enjoy the Hospitality of the Civic Federation.

The guests at the banquet were:

SENATORS.

H. Y. Fischer.	Daniel A. Campbell.
H. H. Kingsbury.	George D. Anthony.
J. W. Templeton.	Charles E. Hull.
S. C. Pemberton.	Sidney McCloud.
R. L. McKinlay.	D. D. Hunt.
W. Scott Edwards.	J. F. Mahoney.
Charles Sugardus.	Henry W. Dunlop.
John Humphrey.	Albert W. Wells.
John J. Morrison.	D. T. Littler.
J. H. Lee.	H. F. Aspinwall.
Lewis N. Sawyer.	O. H. Monroe.
C. W. Stubblefield.	M. F. Kanan.
Fred E. Harding.	J. M. Netterstrom.
F. K. Granger.	H. H. Evans.
Delos W. Baker.	A. A. Silloughby.

REPRESENTATIVES.

M. B. Bailey.	H. C. Bartling.
O. F. Avery.	C. A. Wathier.
C. F. Kincheloe.	Q. W. Miller.
F. P. Morris.	C. W. Nothnagel.
R. C. Busse.	J. F. McGoorty.
W. H. Bovey.	Edefelelo.
C. P. Bryan.	J. S. Schwab.
J. F. Quamstrong.	J. C. Jarvis.
D. E. Sullivan.	J. W. Murray.
W. A. Crompton.	J. W. Stewart.
J. C. Buckner.	M. Stoskopf.
W. R. Flannigan.	A. C. Murray.
A. Merrill.	T. B. Needles.
J. P. Barricklow.	C. W. Trowbridge.
D. E. Shanahan.	D. F. Fuller.
J. Powell.	W. McEnery.
W. O. La Monte.	W. E. Houghton.
H. Andrus.	M. J. Burton.
J. A. Shephard.	E. A. Williams.
O. Anderson.	S. Gordon.
E. A. Perry.	G. M. Boyd.
W. H. Lathrop.	W. G. Laub.
L. Woods.	W. E. Carmody.
J. Lytle.	W. A. Wilson.
D. Gaines.	H. B. Ward.
J. Kain.	S. Marquiss.
J. Merriam.	G. L. Hamsberge.
A. H. Bristol.	G. W. Montgomery.
W. Payne.	C. J. Fiedel.
J. Branen.	E. G. Schubert.
E. L. Hall.	W. F. Hunter.
W. L. Griffin.	I. B. Craig.
A. J. Dougherty.	J. B. Joy.
C. A. Allen.	J. Standacher.
C. A. Murdock.	J. A. Barnes.
J. C. McGuire.	W. G. Cochran.
D. M. Funk.	A. W. Nohe.
D. C. Bussell.	E. C. Curtis.
A. Powell.	C. R. Torrence.
J. Revell.	J. E. Thomas.
J. T. O'Donnell.	J. K. Ely.
H. C. Suttle.	I. B. Hammers.
C. E. Selby.	E. H. Dickson.
H. A. Shephard.	W. Thiemann.
L. M. Nolling.	

OTHER OUT OF TOWN GUESTS.

A. H. Arnold	Batavia.
E. A. Akin	Joliet.
E. D. Blinn	Lincoln.
D. D. Brown	De Kalb.
C. H. Bacon	Lockport.
F. W. Booth	Marshall.
Bennett	St. Charles.
J. S. Bevan	Atlanta.
H. P. Bader	East St. Louis.
Lloyd	Morrison.
S. H. Bethea	Dixon.
E. E. Brown	Rockford.
J. H. Brayton	Kankakee.
M. C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
C. H. Deere	Moline.
C. Dinedleker	Pekin.
J. G. Elwood	Joliet.
J. Emmerson	Mount Vernon.
N. Ellis	Canton.
J. W. Furnel	Streator.
S. T. Foster	Bloomington.
M. D. Foster	Olney.
A. B. Garrett	Murphysboro.
W. P. Halliday	Cairo.
Andrew Hebel	Peru.
R. T. Hicks	Pittsfield.
H. J. Hamlin	Shelbyville.
J. C. Humphrey	Springfield.
W. Hinrichsen	Jacksonville.
L. L. Hindleimer	Pittsfield.
W. H. Hamline	Macomb.
L. W. Hess	Ottawa.
T. J. Hutton	Rushville.
C. P. Huff	Paris.
W. R. Jewell	Danville.
B. F. Knox	Rock Island.
Mr. Swenson	Moline.
W. H. Ketcham	Dwight.
R. Lahoun	Monmouth.
G. R. Lyon	Waukegan.
S. H. McLean	Hillsboro.
H. W. McInnes	Belvidere.
G. F. Meal	Pinckneyville.
H. A. Magill	Clinton.
H. Miner	State Journal.
J. Mathews	Harvey.
J. P. Middlecoff	Paxton.
W. G. Newton	Lewiston.
H. A. Neal	Charleston.
J. T. Noff	Marseilles.
W. H. Prickett	Edwardsville.
H. D. Pierce	Oak Park.
R. M. Patrick	Marengo.
J. H. Paddock	Springfield.
J. Robbins	Quincy.
S. S. Rode	Vandalia.
William Distin	Quincy.
W. H. Rhineberger	Beardstown.
E. N. Richart	Effingham.
R. M. Ridgely	Springfield.
G. C. Rankin	Monmouth.
G. Schmole	Galena.
T. H. Scott	Fairfield.
F. Sunkel	Belleville.
C. Schneider	Oregon.
L. K. Scott	Aurora.
E. E. Snively	Canton.
J. Seaman	Greenville.
R. B. Temple	Taylorville.
R. B. Townsend	Sycamore.
D. W. Taylor	Litchfield.
J. J. Tunnicliff	Galesburg.
C. A. Works	Rockford.
C. Wilson	Mattoon.
G. M. Wherrett	Mount Carroll.
T. C. Wickamyer	Jacksonville.
J. H. Wayne	Elgin.
D. B. Webb	Benton.
M. J. Woodruff	Springfield.
J. P. Younger	Freeport.
G. Young	Hennepin.

CHICAGOANS AT THE FEAST.

R. A. Ulrich.	E. C. De Witt.
John R. Wilson.	John M. Clark.
James W. Ellsworth.	M. Selz.
Frank Bentley.	Eugene S. Pike.
Washington Hesing.	Herman Nathan.
A. H. Revell.	Milton J. Foreman.
A. J. Bancroft.	William A. Giles.
H. A. Wheeler.	John P. Hopkins.
Thomas B. Ballard.	F. W. Rockwell.
W. Peck.	Charles Truax.
R. H. Weare.	Albion W. Small.
Dunlap Smith.	Josiah L. Lombard.
George J. Schmidt.	A. J. Nowlen.
Joseph B. Leake.	E. F. Lawrence.
H. R. Donnelley.	A. G. Pettibone.
George E. Adams.	H. M. Starkey.
William A. Fuller.	Morris Rosenbaum.
Robert McConnell.	Henry V. Freeman.
Harvey T. Weeks.	S. W. Rawson.
Hobert Alvins.	John G. Shortall.
E. C. Wilson.	P. D. Armour Jr.,
C. H. Milliken.	O. H. Horton.
J. Donnersberger.	W. A. Aubery.
John C. Richberg.	R. G. Herrick.
J. L. Fulton.	H. Ware.
F. F. Rumsey.	Franklin MacVeagh.
Charles A. Mair.	T. T. Watson.
William H. Harper.	W. F. Bloch.
William J. Onahan.	F. J. Loesch.
M. D. Wells.	G. F. Kimball.
O. D. Wetherell.	F. S. Donald.
Rivers McNeil.	J. W. Jackson.
William J. Hynes.	D. F. Bremner Jr.,
John S. Williams.	H. H. Ware.
W. S. Potwin.	Adolph Nathan.
Frank Bond.	F. W. Crosby.
Clarence I. Peck.	F. D. Hulbert.
Edward S. Isham.	Horatio N. May.
Robert Isham.	E. J. Doolittle.
William T. Baker.	M. H. Madden.
E. J. Bigelow.	Jo Horn.
Samuel Woolestein.	Christoph Hotz.
S. S. Greeley.	Jesse Holdom.
A. V. Farwell.	William H. Harper.
Orrin N. Carter.	Mark L. Crawford.
Charles T. Barrington.	Sigmund Zeisler.
William Penwerck.	S. S. Broyer.
D. F. Brenner.	F. R. Otis.
S. F. Gilbert.	Francis Keller.
John C. Fleming.	A. C. Matthy.
Martin A. Ryerson.	E. C. Waller.
Dr. M. Ray.	John A. Roche.
Jas. L. Houghteling.	George A. Seaverns.
Harvey B. Hurd.	Arthur Dixon.
Henry Willis.	Charles E. Yerkes.
W. A. Alexander.	George W. Cass.
George Ferguson.	M. W. Phalen.
Joseph Medill.	Stephen A. Douglas.
George M. Pullman.	W. H. Bartlett.
John J. Badenoch.	M. P. Wadman.
O. B. Taft.	Charles T. Trego.
Morris Weil.	W. S. Warren.
R. S. Critchlee.	R. G. Chandler.
H. L. Greenlee.	Z. R. Carter.
Louis Sonnenberger.	W. H. Phelps.
J. M. Flower.	W. S. Jackson.
A. W. Green.	John H. Dwight.
A. C. Bird.	Adam J. Weckler.
C. E. Crafts.	J. F. Byrne.
F. M. Blount.	George J. Carey.
H. H. Gary.	Charles H. McDonald.
George E. Dawson.	William R. Manierre.
A. N. Kent.	James J. Townsend.
A. E. Kent.	Charles Hutchinson.
L. J. Gage.	John H. Hamline.
John T. Jr.,	Edwin J. Potter.
Nicholas Brevstad.	Chas. H. Aldrich.
David Kelly.	Joseph Matteson.
George Kersten.	E. D. Cole.
Charles Fargo.	George H. Holt.
William J. English.	William G. Beale.
Homer F. Knapp.	Walter C. Newberry.
W. D. Kerfoot.	William S. Barnum.
A. F. Hatch.	Norman Williams.
D. B. Dewey.	C. E. Mabie.
John B. Hamilton.	R. E. Sackett.
John McLaren.	E. Buckingham.
R. S. Lyon.	J. H. Strong.
Walter J. Peck.	L. W. Bodman.
Robert Scott.	Leopold Bloom.
E. E. Sunny.	Ephraim Banning.
Walter J. Fisher.	Edward Butler.
L. G. Fisher.	W. A. McGivern.
D. Y. Fisher.	E. A. Turner.
Martin Emerich.	Erastus Foote.
E. W. Gillett.	S. Burritt Smith.
C. F. Gunther.	N. A. Partridge.
William E. Mason.	J. E. James.
William G. Vincent.	William F. Williams.
John M. Hamilton.	W. D. Washburn.
H. M. Wisler.	W. Irwin.
Albert Keep Kane.	E. A. Merrill.
Benjamin Rosenthal.	William C. Eakens.
A. W. Pulver.	Charles S. Deneen.
Thomas Carney.	L. W. Noyes.
Stanley Waterloo.	S. W. Allerton.
William C. McMillan.	John C. Berry.
William C. Hollister.	Washington Porter.
Nathaniel C. Sears.	John Barton Payne.
Sidney F. Eastman.	William R. Kerr.
Samuel Insull.	D. B. Scully.
John Cudahy.	Edward Carrotin.
John McNulta.	M. J. Carroll.
Henry S. Robbins.	W. H. Alsip.
A. J. Eckhart.	Edward Carroll.
W. H. Gray.	A. Yorkellar.
R. A. Walker.	A. J. Kastman.
H. H. Kohlsaat.	John Carney.
Joseph Beifeld.	John J. McGrath.
H. F. Dousman.	James H. Stuart.
T. N. Jamieson.	W. Sayler.
William Lorimer.	John Hannah.
Thomas Gahan.	George W. Hale.
Robert Jamieson.	James M. Morrison.
Thomas R. Preese.	Edward T. Noonan.
D. H. Kochersperger.	Charles A. Stevens.
Alexander Jones.	J. R. Wilbur.
Henry L. Hertz.	J. Mandel.
Henry Hertz.	Walter L. Nelson.
C. R. Corbin.	Walter H. Wilson.
Adolph Moses.	Eugene H. Fishburn.
Rollin A. Reeves.	J. W. Butler.
L. C. Collins Jr.,	L. B. Doud.
T. B. Blackstone.	H. J. Clisbee.
D. Sprague.	H. Botsford.
Jacob Newman.	J. McGreg

O DR. TEMPLE.

NST ARCHBISHOP OF
T'S CONSECRATION.

Brown-John Declares
uate of the Church of
a Self-Confessed Be-
Full Doctrine of Evo-
Commissioners De-
r Him—General News

—During the ceremony to-
ecration of the Rt.-Rev.
D. D., as Archbishop of
ow Church, the Rev. Mr.
ain of the late Bishop of
protested against the con-
ground that Dr. Temple
ed believer in the full doc-
, and that this doctrine
with the fidelity to the book
r and the articles of re-

nissioners declined to hear
wnjohn.
lated in the United States
that there was a disorder-
, hooting, and groaning
ohn made his protest is

e Rev. Mr. Brownjohn dis-
a few persons outside the
policemen on duty made
" as reading the leaflets
was no disturbance.

OULOFF THE CHARGE

ers of Bulgaria's Ex-
er on Trial.

Dec. 22.—The trial of the
of the murder of ex-Pre-
who was stabbed in the
in July, 1895, resulting in
18, was formally opened
e before a mixed tribunal
s continued today.
: Boni Georgieff, aged 34,
of Maj. Panitza; Atzoff,
ed 33; the coachman who
f from the Union club to
rime; Naum Tuffektchieff,
e building department of
Public Works here, and
ri Tuffektchieff, who died
serted, as a result of tort-
the direct order of the late

by the murdered states-
some three months before
d by the Judge amid pro-

ated Sofia, March 16, 1895,
e detail the plot for Stam-
This information, the let-
e from one Ch. Zachar-
close touch with a band of
assins who had "sworn
ry from the tyrant Stam-
tter declared that the
d clemency from the Prince
prisonment and that a plot
murder of the Prince him-
" S. STAMBOULOFF.
s a number of other polit-
ide those now on trial. The

nts I have written in or-
e known that the plan of
as known to me, and that,
ny friends and my children
r punishment.
16, 1895."

MAY TRIAL BEGINS.

Charges in Divorce Pro-
dmitted by Defense.

3.—According to a Brussels
Chronicle the action for di-
Joseph of Chimay and Cara-
against his wife, who was
ara Ward of Detroit, was
y before the civil tribunal
The case was heard behind
fter a statement of the case
of the Prince's counsel, the
were not disputed by the
s to minor points, the case
until Jan. 1.

RGENTS KILL TURKS.

gement at Prophetalias
lympus District.

23.—An Athens dispatch to
says that a desperate fight
day at Prophetalias, in the
t, between a Turkish de-
trong, conveying an inves-
e of eight Turkish officials,
gent band under Veloudas.
e Turkish committee and
e Turkish detachment were
nts losing only four killed.

R MANY ARMENIANS.

All Who Are Not Sen-
Death for Murder.

Dec. 22.—An irade has been
amnesty to all Armenian
those sentenced to death
terms of the amnesty in-
Armenians under sentence
er offenses than murder.

AGAINST ANNEXATION.

Honolulu Say It Is Be-
Most Formidable.

Cal., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—
brewing in the Sandwich
question of annexation. A
om Honolulu today, dated

of two weeks a powerful
league will be formed in
nches will be organized all
It will have millions of
nd will go in for an aggres-
ts chief promoters are some
and most influential plant-
y. Paul Isenberg Sr., the
hant, planter, and ship
ly returned from Germany,
the movement. His plat-
full support to the Repub-
t war to the death against

the opposition is the belief
would kill the contract labor
It is claimed the prosperity
depend. Fear of the Amer-
other cause of sentiment
on.
is the father of the Anti-
ue. Among the first to
were James Campbell, the
was recently abducted in
. A. Widemann, plantation
, and prominent politician
rchy; and J. A. Magoon, a
originally an annexationist.
e Anti-Annexation League
e Spreckels interests in the
es of H. Oellfeld & Co.,
& Co., and a large number of

movement against affi-
n conducted secretly, but it
itself felt."

ild
asis of Solidly
hing
ished
and sustain the nerves and
Impure blood scatters dis-
n every part of the system.
ing up medicine is Hood's
hich acts directly on the
all impurities and giving it
rality. Hood's Sarsaparilla
s and strengthens every
entire human system—the
Kidneys, heart, lungs, and

od's
saparilla
t the One True Blood Purifier.
Is are tasteless, mild effec-
tive. All druggists. 25c.

SOCIETY AT A WEDDING.

MISS EMILY ROWE OF EVANSTON IS MARRIED TO ALVIN M'CORD.

Twelve Hundred Invitations Issued for the Event and Friends of Both Parties Fill the Emanuel Methodist Church, Where, Amid Holly and Mistletoe Boughs, the Rev. Nacey Magee Waters Makes Them One —Brilliant Reception Follows.

THE most brilliant church wedding seen in Evanston during the present year was that celebrated last night at the Emmanuel Methodist Church, the contracting parties being Miss Emily Davis Rowe, daughter of Mrs. Chas. Rowe, No. 239 Greenwood boulevard, and Mr. Alvin Carr McCord, a son of Col. McCord of Minneapolis, and a graduate of Princeton University. The wedding took place at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Nacy Magee Waters officiating. Twelve hundred invitations had been issued for the wedding, and the church was entirely filled with the society folk of Evanston, and friends from out of town.

The early approach of Christmas-tide was recognized in the decorations at the church, wreaths of holly and mistletoe being hung at every window and from the altar rails. Back of the chancel was a great bank of holly, evergreen, and palms.

The bride wore a Paris gown of cream satin brocade, with point lace garniture, and a tulle veil fastened with a diamond star, the gift of the groom.

The bridesmaids were Miss May Price and Miss Annie Lord, dressed in yellow brocade with waists of tulle of the same color, and Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Estelle Ward, dressed in light blue brocade, with waists of tulle of the same color.

The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Rowe of Chicago, a cousin of the bride. She wore pink brocade and a pink tulle waist.

The ushers were Mr. J. Condit Smith of Evanston, Mr. Herbert Wright of Chicago, Mr. James Denegre of St. Paul, and Mr. Frederick Nahes of Princeton. The bridal party was met at the altar by the groom and his best man, Judson Lamon of Washington, D. C.

At 8 o'clock a reception was given at the house for which 500 invitations were issued. Mr. and Mrs. McCord left last evening on a wedding trip to Washington and New York. They will be at home after Feb. 1 at No. 308 North State street, Chicago.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pearson,	Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kirkman,
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hammond,	Mr. and Mrs. William Holabird,
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Boynton,	Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Vandercook,
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bartlett,	Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lord,
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Elliott,	Miss Kate Lord, Miss Nellie Ide,
Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Armsby,	Miss Jennie Lord, Miss Bessie Chapin,
Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Creighton,	Miss Kate Clark, Miss Pratt,
Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Frazier,	Miss Kirkman, Miss McCabe,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kedzie,	Miss Bartlett, Mr. J. H. Kedzie,
Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilson,	Mr. W. F. Poole, Mr. T. H. Lewis,
Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Peabody,	Mr. F. S. Chapin, Mr. Jay Kirkman,
Mr. and Mrs. George Lord,	Mr. C. B. Ide, Mr. Norman Bartlett.

* * *

The Glee and Mandolin club of the University of Chicago gave a concert at the Oak Park clubhouse last evening. The affair was attended by a large number of the society folk of Oak Park. Every member of the program was laudly applauded.

* * *

Mrs. Byron L. Smith, No. 2140 Calumet avenue, gave a young people's dance last night for her sons, who are home from Yale for the holidays. The house was decorated in Christmas greens and palms. Hand's orchestra provided the music.

The Club Francais met at the residence of Mme. M. H. Knowles, No. 261 Warren avenue, last evening.

* * *

The members of the Young Woman's Auxiliary of the Chicago Cycling club gave a leap year dance at the Vincennes club, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, last night. The ball was opened by Miss Bartels and Mr. Elmer Holdridge and Miss Hattie Wilson and Mr. Frank Osmun, who led the grand march.

* * *

The comedy, "Our Boys," was produced at the Calumet Theater in South Chicago last night under the auspices of the Women's Benevolent Association and by the Comedy Stock company, an amateur dramatic organization under the direction of Mr. E. C. Cetina. The proceeds will be expended in charitable work.

The Neighborly club gave a large theater party at Hooley's last night, occupying 400 seats in the main body of the house.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Mary M. Chandler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Chandler, No. 35 Bellevue place, to Mr. Hiram Sherman Bronson was solemnized last night at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, the Rev. James S. Stone, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Sarah Chandler, as maid of honor, and the groom by Mr. Orton Dyer as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Bronson will make Columbus, O., their future home.

* * *

Following is a schedule of the principal society events today:

Mrs. A. S. Trude, No. 4960 Drexel boulevard, a coming-out tea for her daughter, Miss Algenia Trude, from 2 until 5 o'clock.

Mrs. George Sturges, No. 107 Pine street, a large reception from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Second of the series of informal subscription dances at Bournique's.

Vincennes club, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, cinch party, followed by dancing.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Grace Corneau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Corneau, to Count Joleaud de St. Maurice will be celebrated on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Springfield, Ill.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Rinn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rinn, No. 615 La Salle avenue, to Mr. Arthur Pattison will be solemnized tonight at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony will be followed by a reception from 8 until 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Pratt, No. 267 East Forty-seventh street, have issued invitations to the wedding reception of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Clendening Pratt, to Mr. Foster Cadwallader Phelps of Waukesha, Wis., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6, at the family residence. The ceremony will take place at 7 o'clock and will be witnessed by relatives and immediate friends only.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Bingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bingham, No. 4346 Oakenwald boulevard, to Mr. Mark B. Kimball will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Miss Gertrude C. Seligman, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Seligman, No. 597 La Salle avenue, to Mr. Benjamin J. Samuels.

* * *

The Irving club will give a children's party on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, the Committee of Arrangements including: Mrs. F. A. Crego, Chairman; Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. A. F. Gause, Mrs. W. Saylor, and Mrs. W. C. Yates.

The Misses Head, No. 2 Banks street, will give a tea on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 30, for Miss Alice Brooks.

Mrs. Harold Howard, No. 572 Division street, will give a young people's dinner on Monday evening, the party attending Mrs. McWilliams' ball later.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, No. 136 Astor street, will receive on Mondays in January from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Miss Mabel Moore, No. 5132 Washington avenue will give a dinner-dance on New Year's night.

Mrs. O. W. Potter, No. 130 Lake Shore drive, will give a luncheon on Saturday, Jan. 2, for her daughter, Miss Margaret Potter.

* * *

The faculty of Harvard College has awarded prizes for general excellence in scholarship to two Chicago men, members of the sophomore class—Mr. Alvin Walter Wise and Mr. Everett Sidney Wise. The prizes consist of the books called the Deturs.

* * *

The following young women will receive on Jan. 1 from 3 until 6 o'clock at No. 3820 Michigan avenue:

Miss Algenia Trude.	Miss Isabella Crilly.
Miss Laura Griffiths.	Miss Ida Mabel Moore.
Miss Grace Ballard.	Miss Sarah Carrington.
Miss Bernardine Barbour.	Miss Margaret Griffiths.

* * *

Miss Helen Stewart, No. 13 Ritchie place, will return from the Misses Elys' school, New York, tomorrow for the holidays.

* * *

Crystal Lake, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Louis W. Crow and Miss Nettie C. Cannon of Chicago were married here today at the residence of Mrs. James Crow, the Rev. S. C. Hay of Woodstock officiating. About fifty guests from Chicago were present.

SOME FAMOUS CHRISTMAS PIES.

Gastronomic Monsters Which Have Won Firm Places in the History of English Yuletide Doings.

Any philosopher that wants the job may figure it out why human beings bent on celebrating a religious holiday begin and end by overeating and overdrinking. Such is the immemorial custom of Christian peoples. It is said that we eat and drink less than our forefathers. If so, it is probably because our digestion has fallen off from the ancient standard of vigor.

The English, who are the greatest feeders on earth, excepting, possibly, the Russians, preserve some tales of mighty prowess in the gastronomic line. Many of them relate to Christmas dinners. One historian has afforded a list of the "handsome things" which a century or so ago a careful housewife thought it necessary to provide "against Christmas to come." The list includes:

"Brawn pudding and souse, and mustard withal, beef, mutton, and pork, shred pies of the best, of pig, veal, goose, and capon and turkey well drest; cheese, apples, and nuts, jolly carols to hear, and this," concludes the rhymester, "in the country is counted good cheer."

History has record of the champion of Darnall, who treated his workmen to a pudding measuring five feet in circumference and composed of twenty-four pounds of flour, sixteen pounds of raisins and currants, and forty eggs. This was a mere pigmy to the Titanic plum pudding drawn through the streets of Exeter to Paignton Fair, there to be sliced up and distributed to the poor. It contained 400 pounds of flour, nearly half as much beef suet, a hundred and forty pounds of raisins and currants, and 240 eggs. It was boiled four days in a brewer's copper.

The king of Christmas puddings, however, was that contrived no doubt by way of "bold advertisement" by one Austin, a tooth powder quack, early in the last century. It weighed 900 pounds, took fourteen days to boil, and then, being carried in procession, with banners, streamers, and bands playing "What lumps of pudding my mother gave me," to St. George field, there to be served out to all comers, was waylaid by the mob in transit and smashed and devoured.

A hundred years ago Sir Henry Gray's housekeeper at Howick, Miss Dorothy Patterson, made and sent to London, for her master's Christmas dinner, a pie twelve feet round, 150 pounds in weight, and containing a whole barn yard and preserve of geese, turkeys, rabbits, wild ducks, woodcocks, snipe, partridges, pigeons, not to name such outsiders as blackbirds and curlews.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS BANQUET

Fifty Guests Assemble at the Wellington to Celebrate the Events of Early History.

The Illinois Society of Colonial Wars gave a banquet last night at the Wellington Hotel. The object of this society is the adequate celebration of the events of colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., on May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775; and the perpetuation of the memory of those men who, in military, naval, and civil positions, assisted in the establishment and defense of the American Nation.

The officers of the society are:

Governor—E. McK. Teall.
Deputy-Governor—S. E. Gross.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. D. Hammond.
Secretary—Seymour Morris.
Deputy-Secretary—Scott Jordan.
Treasurer—F. E. Spooner.
Registrar—J. S. Sargent.
Historian—E. M. Adams.
Chancellor—Frank Baker.
Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.

The guests present last night were:

Victor C. Alderson.	John C. Long.
Charles T. Atkinson.	George S. Marsh.
Edward P. Bailey.	Frederick L. Merrick.
Judge F. Baker.	William D. Messinger.
Harry J. Bardwell.	Seymour Morris.
Warren L. Beckwith.	George H. Moore.
Asahel F. Bennett.	George W. Newcomb.
George Butters.	Hedley A. Osborn.
Alfred H. Castle.	Joseph E. Otis Jr.
Charles D. Dana.	Deming H. Preston.
Oliver P. Dickinson.	Charles Ridgely.
Marvin A. Farr.	Hiram H. Rose.
Charles N. Fessenden.	Landon C. Rose.
Albert J. Fisher.	John S. Sargent.
Dr. G. F. Fiske.	Frank Slosson.
James M. Flower.	Wyllys Smith.
James H. Gilbert.	Frank E. Spooner.
Edwin F. Gillette.	John A. Spoor.
Albert M. Graves.	William W. Strong.
Samuel E. Gross.	Edward M. Teall.
The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D.	Henry L. Turner.
Lyman D. Hammond.	Frederic W. Upham.
John W. Hill.	Henry S. Vail.
The Rev. A. E. Kittredge, D. D.	John D. Vandercook.
	Horatio L. Wait.
	Harry L. Wright.

WASHINGTON IN BLACK AND ORANGE.

Princeton Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs the Lions of the Hour—Miss Bonaparte's Fiance Arrives.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Princeton colors were conspicuously displayed in society here today, and the visiting Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs were welcome guests at several social functions.

Miss Genevieve Mattingly gave a tea in their honor, the drawing-rooms of the family residence being decked with Christmas wreaths and white flowers, in which yellow and black ribbons were entwined.

In the tea-room the colors were white and green, with the usual appointments of the prevailing hues. The guests were the visiting young college men and the younger set in society.

Miss White of Vermont avenue gave a dinner in honor of the college men, and after the concert there was a ball given at the Cairo by the Princeton alumni in Washington.

Count Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt of Denmark, fiancé of Miss Louise Eugénie Bonaparte, is at the Arlington with his future brother-in-law, Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who went to New York to meet him. On Tuesday the marriage ceremony will take place at St. Paul's Church, and Cardinal Gibbons will officiate.

Owing to the recent death of Count Huitfeldt's father, the wedding arrangements have been shorn of elaborate features. One hundred invitations were sent out for the ceremony, and only a family party will attend the breakfast afterward at the Bonaparte residence.

MARK HANNA'S SON IS SUED AGAIN.

Loser in an Election Bet Tries to Recover His Money on a Technicality.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—Daniel R. Hanna, son of the Hon. M. A. Hanna, has been again sued on an election bet. Young Hanna wagered $250 with Allen A. Armstrong that McKinley would carry Ohio by more than 50,000. The money was turned over to Hanna by the stakeholder. Armstrong makes the point that Bryan should be credited with the People's party vote as well as with the Democratic vote. Mr. Hanna was sued on this same point a few weeks ago and settled out of court to avoid the annoyance and notoriety entailed by the litigation.

MONEY FOR LEWIS GEORGE CLARK.

Alleged Prototype of "George Harris" to Receive Aid from New Zealand.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 22.—Mayor Simrall has received a letter from Charles Umbers of Dunedin, New Zealand, informing that a subscription of £70 had been made and would be sent to the Mayor as a Christmas present for Lewis George Clark, who is understood to be the prototype of George Harris of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Clark has been on the verge of starvation for some time.

Have you smoked the Liberty Bell 5c cigar? If not, you have missed a treat.

GIVES ITS FIRST CONCERT

CHICAGO STRING QUARTET APPEARS AT STEINWAY HALL.

Theodore Thomas, as the Leader, Returns to the Field from Which He Retired More than Twenty-five Years Ago—New Organization Bears the Stamp of the Best in Tradition and High Musicianship — Three Numbers Constitute the Program.

MORE than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the famous string quartet, of which Mr. Theodore Thomas was a member, retired from active service in the concert-room. To the younger generation of concert-goers the knowledge of its attainments has been confined to tradition. With those richer in years that knowledge has remained green in recollection.

Last night at Steinway Hall Mr. Thomas returned in a way to the field which he enriched in past endeavors. The first concert of the Chicago String Quartet took place under his direction. The same forces have in part been previously heard here under other organizations, but assuredly not with equal results. The prime necessity in quartet work—untiring rehearsal—has, from last night's performance, been finely complied with. Beyond this the new quartet comes to us bearing the stamp of the best in tradition and high musicianship. While to the men engaged full recognition for their most excellent performances is due, one first recalls that it is owing to Mr. Thomas' drill and direction that they accomplished it.

Three numbers constituted the program—Beethoven's Quartet No. 4, op. 18, in C minor; the Schumann Quintet, op. 44; and Brahms' Sextet, op. 18, in B flat.

The new quartet making its initial appearance in the Beethoven number comprises Mr. E. Boegner, first violin, and who must be recognized as accomplishing some exceedingly sympathetic work last night; Mr. F. Esser, second violin; Mr. A. Yunker, viola; and Mr. B. Steindel, 'cello.

These performers were aided in the final program number by Mr. F. Stock, viola, and Mr. W. Unger, 'cello. Mr. Leopold Godowsky gave the pianoforte part in the Schumann with admirable precision and beauty of finish.

Those engaged were recalled after the several selections by a properly enthusiastic audience and one of excellent size.

The analytical programs, brief and to the point, were by Mr. Arthur Mees. The second concert of the new quartet is announced for Jan. 5.

APOLLO CLUB CONCERT TONIGHT.

Miss Helen Buckley Will Appear as One of the Soloists.

The second Christmas presentation of "The Messiah" by the Apollo club, whose fine attainments in the great work on Monday evening last have been duly chronicled, will take place tonight at the Auditorium. The same soloists will be engaged, under Mr. Tomlins' direction, excepting in the soprano part, which will be sung by Miss Helen Buckley. This will be the first Chicago appearance of Miss Buckley after an absence of three years, spent mainly in London, where she has won success.

MISS TRUDE MAKES HER DEBUT TODAY

She Will Be Introduced to Society at a Tea to Be Given by Her Mother.

Miss Algenia Trude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Trude, No. 4960 Grand boulevard, will make her début in society at a tea this afternoon given by Mrs. Trude.

The débutante is an accomplished musician and a young woman of rare grace and charm

MISS ALGENIA TRUDE.

of person. Should she decide to continue her musical studies her friends say they expect her to achieve a brilliant success.

Miss Trude has a large circle of friends awaiting her decision in this respect with interest.

JUDGE PLEASANTS CATCHES FIRE.

Drops His Pipe in Bed and Does Not Miss It Until Forced To.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Judge George W. Pleasants of the Appellate Court narrowly escaped being burned to death last night in his apartments at the State House. After finishing his work, the Judge lighted his pipe, and, while smoking, turned down the coverlids of his bed. The pipe fell from the stem and dropped between the blankets, but his Honor did not miss it and rolled into bed. At 2 o'clock he awoke with flames all about him. The smoke had already attracted the attention of the night watchmen, and a few buckets of water extinguished the blaze. Judge Pleasants was almost suffocated and was burned in several places, but not seriously.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

JOHN TODHUNTER'S METRICAL VERSION OF OLD IRISH LEGENDS.

Something of the Homeric Ring in the Unrhymed Verses of His "Three Irish Bardic Tales"—Interesting Survival of the Irish Mythological Days of the Druids—Outline of the Story, "The Doom of the Children of Lir."

JOHN TODHUNTER's volume, "Three Irish Bardic Tales" (Way & Williams), will prove a permanent addition to the world's literature. The author is something more than a mere translator of the Irish legends. He has been a diligent compiler of the various versions of these old stories, has skillfully woven them together, and has set his seal upon them in the form of verse which is at once melodious and poetic. Indeed, there are portions of the poems that possess the true Homeric ring.

The period which provided the materials for Mr. Todhunter's poems covers those early centuries just before the introduction of Christianity. It was Ireland's mythological age, when the influence of Druidism was most pronounced. It was also the golden age of the Irish bard, harpist, and chieftain.

Two of Mr. Todhunter's poems—"The Doom of the Children of Lir" and "The Lamentation for the Three Sons of Turan," are reprinted from a former volume. "The Fate of the Sons of Usna" appears now for the first time. For many reasons, chief of which is the familiarity with the legendary story on which it is based, the first poem, "The Doom of the Children of Lir," is given most space in this review. The introduction to the poem is entitled "The Tuning of the Harp," and recites the conditions under which the four children of Lir begin their doomed life:

Sad were the wizard race, the Tribe of De Danann,
Sad were their victor swords of Milith's warlike sons,
When, from the last lost fight for lordship of the streams
Of Eri, back they fled, from Tailtin, to their hills.

The clans assemble "upon the Daghda's dun," and after a conference conclude they have too many chiefs. So they say: "Let one be chief to the healing of us all." Out of five great chiefs Bov Derg is chosen. All swear to serve him except Lir and his clan.

And marching from the dun, his war-men at his back,
A thundercloud of wrath, frightening the peaceful day,
He passed to his own place, and sat him down in grief
And anger, many days, brooding upon his wrong.

Bov Derg's followers propose to make Lir "an heap of bleaching bones," but the old King is generous:

"Nay," said Bov Derg, "not so, Lir is a mighty name,
Greater in war than I, dear as my head to me."

Lir's wife suddenly dies and the chief is "like winter's frost that melts away in tears." "And Bov Derg heard that cry, and said: 'This woe of Lir shall heal my breach.'" He has three daughters, Oova, Olfa, and Eva—"fresh as young hawthorne buds"—and he proposes that Lir shall come and choose one for his wife. A mighty feast is made, and Lir enters the room where sit the three lovely daughters of Bov Derg. Lir is asked to choose. It is an embarrassing moment. The selection is expressed in a manner befitting the occasion. The chief is also a bard, and he sings a song entitled "The Choosing Song of Lir."

Three things there be most beautiful
In the softness of their splendor:
The sun in the west, the moon on the water,
And the dawn-star's tremulous light.
Three are the maids before me,
All wonderful in beauty,
Oova, Olfa, Eva.
No man could choose between them,
And now I dare not wrong thee,
Oova, to pass thee over,
First-born shall be first wed:
Be thou my heart's consoling!

Four children are born from this union, a daughter and three sons:

The sweet-voiced Fianoula, and Oodh, with golden hair;
And next two sons she bore, twins of one fatal hour,
Fiachro and Conn; and died that hour she heard them cry.

At the command of Bov Derg, Olfa, the second daughter, goes to the house of Lir to take the place of the deceased wife and mother. The children grow in strength and beauty, the delight of their father. But jealousy is moving in the stepmother's heart. Then comes the development of the well-known story of how, with the witch's magic, she turns the children into swans, doomed for 300 years to float "on the stillness of Derryvarragh"; 300 years "on the tossing of Sruth-na-Moyle" (tideway between Ireland and Scotland); 300 years to wail "with the curlews of Erris Domnann" (Erris-Head in Mayo).

Till the bell rings in Inis Glory—
the signal of the introduction of Christianity into Ireland. The stepmother grants the children a single boon:

A boon, a boon I yield you,
Ye sorrowful children of Lir!
Man's reason shall breed within you
Sweet words in the tongues of men.
Sweet, sweet be your voices,
Ye magical swans of Lir!
A nation's desolation
Shall witch the world in your song.

At last Christianity comes to Inis Glory—"an island on the coast of Kerry"—in the person of Mochoim Ogue, a priest. The swans hear the cleric's bell calling their "souls to rest." They hasten to the rude church which the priest has built. The result is marked.

There to that isle of pevee, in the world's dark seas of woe,
As birds flock to be fed, the heathen of the wilds
Flocked at the Cleric's bell, wondering to hear the swans;
And barbarous hearts were turned to Christ in that fair spot.

"The Fate of the Sons of Usna," the second of these poems, is full of the spirit of the days when by means of the harp and the sword and woman's fair face life was one round of music, love, war, and the chase. The poem is intensely dramatic, revolving around the person of the great King Couchobar.

DEBUTANTES AT THE TEA

MRS. FREDERICK L. FOLTZ ENTERTAINS FOR HER DAUGHTER.

Those Who Assist the Hostess in Receiving — Invitations Limited to Young and Unmarried Women—Salon Francaise Holds the First Soiree of the Season at the Residence of Mrs. E. F. Gillette—Dance for Young People.

The event in North Side society yesterday was the large tea given by Mrs. Frederick L. Foltz, No. 47 Astor street, from 5 until 7 o'clock, for her daughter, Miss Louise Foltz. The hostess and Miss Foltz were assisted in receiving by the following, who are the débutantes of the coming year:

Miss Hazel Martyn,	Miss Reda Kerfoot,
Miss Ethel Hooper,	Miss C. Charnley,
Miss Cora Kirk,	Miss S. Schoenberger,
Miss Merwyn Winston,	Miss S. Peckham,
Miss Marion Strong,	Miss Florence Talbot,
Miss Ruth Greeley,	Miss M. Voschielle,
Miss Marion Preston,	Miss E. Kasson,
Miss Lily Smith,	Miss M. Kasson,
Miss Alice Adams,	Miss E. Robertson.
Miss Edith Brooks,	

Presiding at the tea table were the following débutantes of this and last season:

Miss Jane Egan,	Miss Rosalie Sturges,
Miss Lucy Runnells,	Miss L. Schoenberger,
Miss May Dana,	Miss Grace Ewart,
Miss Marjorie Cook,	Miss Ethel Greeley,
Miss Sarah Walker,	Miss Rhoda Coffin,
Miss Helen Wakem,	Miss Bertha Bullock,
Miss Madeline Noyes,	Miss Charlotte Silsbee,
Miss R. Winterbotham,	Miss Ruth H. Coffin,
Miss Katharine Scudder,	Miss Kate Smith,
Miss Marie Clarke,	Miss F. Kasson,
Miss Janet Ayer,	Miss A. Brewster,
Miss Blanche Rudd,	Miss M. Beebe.
Miss E. Carruthers,	

The house was decorated with Christmas greens, holly, and palms. The invitations were limited to young and unmarried women. Later Mrs. Foltz entertained at supper the members of the receiving party.

* * *

The Salon Française held the first soirée of the season last night at the residence of Mrs. E. F. Gillette, No. 300 Michigan avenue. This was the first of four drawing-room entertainments to be given during the winter. Among the members of the salon are:

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer,	Miss Elizabeth Adam, Miss Florence Hutchinson,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Lowden,	Miss Louise Bregs,
Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley,	Miss Peck, Miss Keyo,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker,	Miss Enders, Miss Mitchell,
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Carpenter,	Miss Hambleton, Miss Chase,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat,	Miss Joseph Leiter, Mr. Burton Holmes,
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth,	Mr. R. R. Heaton,
Mrs. W. S. Jenks,	Mr. Adrian Honoré,
Mrs. O. W. Potter,	Mr. Arthur Wheeler,
Mrs. James R. McKay,	Mr. H. Hitchinbotham,
Mrs. J. A. Farwell,	Mr. Sauveur.

* * *

Mrs. Edward K. Rogers, No. 370 Ontario street, gave a young people's dance last night for her daughters, Miss Annie Rogers and Miss Marie Rogers, entertaining about seventy-five guests. Among others present were:

Miss Charlotte Silsbee,	Miss Carruthers,
Miss May Dana,	Miss McAuley,
Miss Rhoda Coffin,	Mr. John Ryerson,
Miss Rosalie Sturges,	Mr. William Raymond,
Miss Frances Kennett,	Mr. L. Raymond,
Miss Ruth H. Coffin,	Mr. S. Sheppard,
Miss Walker,	Mr. McEwen,
Miss Merryweather,	Mr. Merritt.

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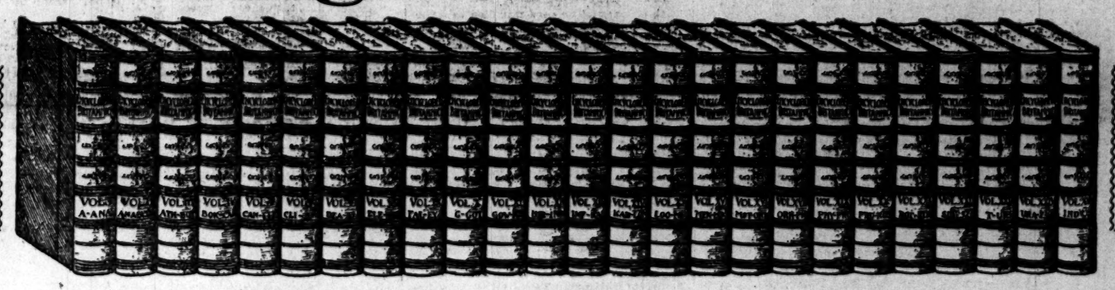

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Grand Rapids Furniture Company, N. E. Cor. Madison-st. and Ogden-av.
Henry Goetz's drug store, Plaza Hotel, Cor. Clark-st. and North-av.
Oscar F. Schmidt's drug store, N. E. Cor. 31st-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
Roscoe Wicke's drug store, Evanston, Ill.
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(Continued from first page.)

crous to some and to others inexplicable. These same free silver opinions now come in for their share of the discussion since the reputation of Mr. Hammond as a banker has been so seriously injured.

If the crash had not come just when it did, and had the bonds of the Calumet Electric been sold, as the directors expected, Hammond would have been retired with the new year. It was planned that he was to go to Europe for his health, which had become seriously impaired by severe application at the bank. All these plans came to a sudden end by the action of the Clearing-House on Sunday night.

OVERDRAFTS FIGURE AS EXCHANGE.

Covering Irregularities in Accounts in National Bank of Illinois.

The foreign exchange account of the National Bank of Illinois has been used to cover up irregularities in accounts for at least four years. As early as 1892, perhaps before, overdrafts were made to figure as foreign exchange in exactly the same manner as the $900,000 of Calumet loan figured. Four years ago overdrafts for $175,000, drawn in connection with the Calumet Electric and W. V. Jacobs, appeared in a statement made on a call from the Controller of the Currency as foreign exchange. It appears to have been the practice of an official of the institution to enter up drafts on banks in Europe in the name of fictitious persons, to cover any accounts which he did not wish to appear in statements made to the directors or in examinations by bank examiners and reports made on calls from Washington.

The Calumet Electric street railroad has been more or less associated with the National Bank of Illinois since its organization in 1890. W. V. Jacobs was the head and front of the company until 1892 and he was on friendly terms with Second Vice-President Hammond. Expenses constantly ran ahead of receipts and it became necessary to obtain funds from outside sources. The account of the company was kept in the National Bank of Illinois and officials of the street car concern were permitted to overdraw their accounts from time to time until the company was owing the bank $175,000 entirely unsecured and standing simply in the form of overdrafts.

Looks Into the Overdrafts.

A call from the Controller came at this time, and a report of the National Bank of Illinois was duly published in the Chicago papers. One of the men connected with the Calumet Electric, who was familiar with the situation, had the curiosity to look at this report. He found as one of the items "overdrafts, $7,000." He was surprised to find the overdraft of the street railroad concern did not figure in the report, and he made inquiries of the head of the company. He was informed that the bank official who had been kind enough to permit these overdrafts to continue did not desire the fact to appear in a report to the Controller, and that for this reason it had been shifted to foreign exchange.

Out of this connection between the principal man of the Calumet Electric and Mr. Hammond has grown directly the failure of the National Bank of Illinois. True, there have been many contributary acts which have helped to bring the institution into insolvency, but the principal factor has been the Calumet Electric Street railway.

The amount of money owing to the National Bank of Illinois by the promoters of the Calumet Electric became so large in 1892 that it was no longer possible to maintain the same relations that had existed. Mr. Jacobs was desirous of severing his connection with the company. Mr. Hammond was desirous of getting accounts in better shape than they had been, and out of this grew the transfer of the property to new people. Farson, Leach & Co. became the ostensible owners of the securities in the system. The firm of Farson, Leach & Co. had been organized for the purpose of dealing in bonds, and it had been backed by the National Bank of Illinois. It was the most natural thing in the world that this firm should become sponsors for the securities of the corporation and should attempt to place them with investors.

How Accounts Were Straightened.

It is said on good authority that the negotiations were begun by Mr. Hammond, who made a proposition to Farson, Leach & Co. that they take the bonds and other securities, which in turn Mr. Hammond would accept as collateral for loans in an amount that would straighten the accounts of the bank and pay for the interest Mr. Jacobs and some other men had in the property. The plan proposed was carried into execution. Farson, Leach & Co. became ostensibly the owners of the bonds and stock, and the entire bond issue went from time to time into the National Bank of Illinois, the first lot to straighten up accounts then standing and subsequent issues of bonds as collateral for loans made to pay for extension and new equipment.

Farson, Leach & Co. have announced that the firm has not been affected by the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, and further that the Calumet Electric will not go into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Farson's hopeful view of the situation is based upon the fact that in all the negotiations which have been carried on through his house the firm of Farson, Leach & Co. has acted as agent for the bank. It is claimed that the firm name does not occur upon any of the paper which is deposited with the bank as collateral for the immense loans which have been made.

After the National Bank of Illinois became interested in the Calumet Electric enterprise there seems immediately to have begun a widening of its scope. A mortgage had been executed by the Calumet Electric in 1892 to secure $1,250,000 of bonds. The bonds issued under that mortgage never reached the hands of investors. Nov. 1, 1894, after the bank had become thoroughly tied up in the enterprise, the first mortgage was replaced by another mortgage securing an issue of $3,000,000 bonds. The interest on the bonds is payable May 1 and Nov. 1. The railroad company did not earn the interest. It has been paid promptly, however, and most of the directors of the bank supposed it was being earned, but, as a matter of fact, the deficit was being made up in order to keep the bonds in a position where they would be accepted by the Bank Examiner as good collateral.

G. A. WEISS MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT.

Two Brewing Concerns and Angus & Gindele Also Go Under.

Two of the heaviest debtors of the National Bank of Illinois made assignments yesterday.

The firm of Angus & Gindele was the first to go to the wall. Its indebtedness to the bank is in the neighborhood of $250,000.

Then came the crash of Son-in-Law Weiss. He and his business concerns owe the bursted bank $500,000. He dragged down with him the American Brewing Malting and Elevator company and the George A. Weiss Malting and Elevator company. The assignments of the two companies, which are intimately connected in business, and that of Weiss were brought into court together at 9 o'clock.

The assignee of the American Brewing, Malting and Elevator company is the Chicago Title and Trust company. The George A. Weiss Malting and Elevator company assigned to the Security Title and Trust company, and that company is also the assignee of Weiss. No statement was filed as to the assets and liabilities. The two companies carried on business at the same place, No. 922 North Ashland avenue.

As soon as the failure of the bank was announced, preparations were begun for the closing up of the business of the two companies. The corporations were both organized through the efforts of George A. Weiss, who is President of the George A. Weiss Malting and Elevator company. The American Brewing, Malting and Elevator company is the owner of extensive malt houses in North Ashland avenue, which are leased to the other company and are used by it in the manufacture of malt. The American Brewing, Malting and Elevator company has a large brewery adjoining the malt houses, and the two are closely related in business, one buying and selling to the other.

Judge Horton appointed a receiver for the general contracting firm of Angus & Gindele on the application of John Angus, one of the members. The assets of the concern, which has been in business for more than five years, were placed at $300,000, and the liabilities at $250,000. William Hill was appointed receiver on giving bonds of $50,000. An answer was filed to the bill by George A. Gindele, the remaining member of the firm, consenting to the appointment of a receiver. Angus showed that the concern was an equal partnership by which each of the partners was to share profits and losses.

According to the bill, the National Bank of Illinois loaned the firm $250,000. The assets of the partnership consist principally of real estate, notes, accounts receivable, and contracts for completion of public works, elevated railroad construction, and the erection of buildings.

ECKELS IN BEHALF OF DEPOSITORS.

Instructs Examiner McKeon About Issuing Certificates in Certain Cases.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Instructions were sent to Examiner McKeon today by Controller Eckels to see to it that neither delay nor embarrassment should be encountered by public officials who had dealings with the National Bank of Illinois.

Certificates of deposit were to be issued to such depositors up to the 75 per cent limitation, so that they might be able to use them at the clearing-house. These instructions apply particularly to State and municipal officials, among whom are the Drainage and Park Commissioners of Chicago, the idea being to guard against any possibility of trouble for the employés of these departments at the Christmas season.

Another exception made by the Controller is in the interest of the Press club of Chicago, whose Treasurer had made a deposit of $3,000 last Saturday, the receipts of a football game. A certificate will be given by the examiner for 75 per cent of this sum, thus obviating a financial stringency in the club's exchequer at this season of the year.

"Information from Chicago is of the most reassuring nature," said Controller Eckels this afternoon, "and the examiner in charge of the National Bank of Illinois reports matters more satisfactory as the investigation proceeds. There is no likelihood of change in the receivership for some time to come, and it may be Feb. 1, 1897, before the matter is even considered. Everything possible will be done by Examiner McKeon in the interest of the depositors and stockholders of this institution, and the action of the other banks in Chicago cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in the settlement of the pending difficulty."

WILL CLEAR FOR ILLINOIS BANK.

Other Houses Which Will Attend to Checks and Drafts.

Fewer people crowded around the doors of the National Bank of Illinois yesterday than on the day before, although at no time were the steps leading to the bank entirely free from men and women who had a personal and financial interest in the defunct concern.

The most frequent visitors were bank clerks, posting notices as to where checks and drafts drawn on the National Bank of Illinois would be paid. By the notices posted yesterday the First National and the Chicago National appear to have caught the bulk of the changes.

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The Chicago National agreed to take care of checks drawn on the defunct bank by the following:

Chicago Colortype Co., Donohue & Henneberry, C. C. Dewitt & Co., August Beck & Co., T. J. Bluthardt, Dominion Co., Val Blatz Co., J. B. Deamud, Brunner & Ullrich, Leibman & Woolman, Edward D. Kohn, Franklin Engine and Electric Co., Heune & Co., Lackner & Butz, J. B. Long Manufacturing Co., Thomas D. Hastings, Charles W. McKellos, C. Munger, W. E. O'Hearne & Co., A. L. Randall, W. F. Roos & Co., J. C. Vaughan, Frank Wenter, William Vocke, L. Wolf Manufacturing Co., Wahl Bros., Street's Western Stable Car Line, Oakland National Bank, International Bank, National Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, Astor Place Bank, New York; Utah National Bank, Salt Lake City; National Bank of the Republic, Washington.

The American Exchange National Bank will clear for the following:

Dubuque National Bank, Dubuque, Ia. The Valley Bank, Phoenix, Ariz. Silwood, Burke & Co., Two Harbors, Minn. First National Bank, Storm Lake, Ia. Kroeschel Bros. Co., Chicago. Huntingburg Bank, Huntingburg, Ind. First National Bank, Sheridan, Ind. Home Savings and State Bank, Peoria, Ill. Iowa National Bank, Davenport, Ia. Citizens' National Bank, Pensacola, Fla.

Checks drawn by the following will clear through the Bankers' National Bank:

First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Ia. First National Bank, Wausau, Wis. Farmers' National Bank, Osage, Ia. Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Fremont, Neb. Exchange Bank, Collins, Ia. First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala. National State Bank, Bloomington, Ill. Bank of Hot Springs, Hot Springs, S. D. Exchange National Bank, Hastings, Neb. Cook Remedy Co., Chicago. F. A. Hardy & Co., Chicago. Adams Express Co., Chicago. G. Hudson, Chicago.

Concerns for which the First National will clear are:

West Side Bank, New York. Union National Bank, Philadelphia. German Exchange Bank, New York. First National Bank, Louisville, Ill. Palmer National Bank, Danville, Ill. Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, N. Y. Second National Bank, Pittsburg. Manufacturers' National Bank, Boston. First National Bank, Leavenworth, Kas. People's Bank, New York. Commercial Bank, Syracuse, N. Y. Second National Bank, New York. First National Bank, Utica, N. Y. Seventh National Bank, Boston. Mount Vernon National Bank, Boston. Ninth National Bank, Philadelphia. Independence National Bank, Philadelphia. Bank of Fayette, Fayette, Ia. Manitowoc Savings Bank, Manitowoc, Wis. First National Bank, Menasha, Wis. Winters National Bank, Dayton, O. Barber Bros. & Co., Polo, Ill. Knoxville National Bank, Knox, Ia. First National Bank, Champaign, Ill. Zeller & Riddell, Brazil, Ind. Plymouth State Bank, Plymouth, Ind. Citizens' Bank, Portland, Ind. City Savings Bank, Pittsburg. Bank of Allerton, Allerton, Ia. Chicago and Great Western Railway, St. Paul. Cogan State Bank, Cogan, Ia. Northwood Banking Co., Northwood, Ia. City National Bank, Holyoke, Mass. Monongahela National Bank, Pittsburg. Kenseth Bank, Kenseth, Ia. S. S. Frockston & Co., Petersburg, Ill. F. F. Collins Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex. Clinch, Schenck & Lott, Elwood, Ia. Fairbank Canning Co., Chicago. Illinois Steel Co., Chicago. Lazarus & Cohen, Chicago. Greenebaum & Sons, Chicago. Partridge & Netcher, Chicago. Schlesinger & Meyer, Chicago. H. Wolf & Co., Chicago. E. R. Hamm Co., Chicago. F. R. Moles, Chicago. Felix Marston, Chicago. M. Gerstenberg & Co., Chicago. Mills & Hastings, Chicago. Asa Bortner, Chicago. Chicago Mercantile Co., Chicago.

TIMID DEPOSITORS SOON QUIETED.

Illinois Trust, Hibernian, and Garden City Banks Allay Fears.

Timid depositors crowded around the Hibernian Bank and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank yesterday. They soon lost their fears, however, and when they saw the banks readily meeting all demands many of them redeposited their money.

The banks decided on Monday that they would not allow a foolish excitement to render the situation more critical, and it was generally agreed, if runs were attempted on the savings banks, that it would be wise to take advantage of the thirty and sixty days' rule regulating the withdrawal of deposits. Mr. Clarke said that there was no real need for the enforcement of the law, as his bank has 57 per cent of the savings deposits in reserve, yet the course was deemed the wisest to allay the unreasonable fears of the people.

The run on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank did not give the officials of the institution any particular alarm. The crowd began to come at 10 o'clock, and a long line of fearful depositors had to be kept in order by the special policemen. Most of the noise was made by women. Cashier Gibbs was besieged by them, and he did not know whether to laugh or regard the situation seriously. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is one of the strongest institutions in the country, and the efforts of the people to get their money out partook of the farcical.

The Garden City Bank announced itself ready to meet all demands yesterday as usual, and when the depositors found this out many of them who had withdrawn their money rushed to return it.

PRENTICE FORMALLY IN CHARGE.

Will Begin Work on Wasmansdorff & Heinemann Affairs Today.

H. B. Prentice, formerly Superintendent of the State Banking Department at Springfield, was put in charge of the affairs of the suspended banking firm of Wasmansdorff & Heinemann yesterday by the Security Title and Trust company, assignees.

Mr. Wasmansdorff and Peter Dudley, trust agent of the assignee, spent an hour with Mr. Prentice in the bank offices during the afternoon initiating the expert accountant into the firm's business system and preparing the way for him to take charge with a force of clerks this morning. It is said that two weeks will be required to put the accounts into shape to show the exact situation. Perhaps full knowledge will be delayed much longer.

"I shall go to work in the morning with three assistants, likely," said Mr. Prentice, "but I shall not 'know anything' while I have the work in hand. The assignee will have to do all the talking."

All day long a stream of depositors visited the closed doors of the banking firm and read first the notice of a receivership and then peered through the window. The only person to be seen most of the time was a policeman on guard inside who plodded up and down the columns of a newspaper seemingly oblivious to the excitement and concern on the outside.

Then the crowd went over to the office of the Security Title and Trust company, Clark and Washington streets, and passed from window to window asking questions about the defunct concern and what the chances were for paying out and when they would be able to know anything definitely. All were assured that the investigation was not actually begun and that, although their chances were good for not losing deposits, nothing really definite could be told them.

A conference between Lackner & Butz, counsel for the suspended banks, Mr. Wasmansdorff, E. S. Dryer of E. S. Dryer & Co., Carl Moll, cashier of the defunct National Bank of Illinois, Attorney Levy Mayer, and several others interested was held during the afternoon. The nature of the conference was not disclosed. Both bankers and attorneys claimed it had to do only with the routine procedure and legal work growing out of the failures.

"We are not able to say anything about the developments of the case today—in fact, we know of none," said Attorney Butz. "It is probable nothing of interest to the public will be learned until the final showing is made and it will take the accountants several weeks to work out the situation."

The books and business of the suspended bank of E. S. Dreyer & Co. were put in charge of Frank M. Boughey, a chartered accountant, yesterday afternoon. He will unravel the situation under the direction of the Security Title and Trust company, the assignee, for the benefit of creditors. Today Mr. Boughey will set about his task with several helpers. No information about the situation may be expected, it is said, for probably a month.

OLD TRUST DEED COMES TO LIGHT.

Given to Secure Advances by the National Bank of Illinois.

A trust deed bearing date March 17, 1884, and given to George Schneider by G. W. Northrup, was filed with the County Recorder yesterday for the first time. It was for $20,000, and involved two lots, one at the southwest corner of Grand boulevard and Forty-fourth street, east front, 99x294 feet, and the other in Calumet avenue, ninety-nine feet south of Forty-fourth street, east front, 50x137 feet.

The deed was given to secure advances and credits given by the National Bank of Illinois to George Diehl of Antwerp, Belgium.

Robert Berger, for the consideration of $1, has transferred to the Security Title and Trust company, receiver of E. S. Dreyer & Co., a large amount of real estate in the City of Chicago, Hyde Park, Jefferson, and South Chicago. The deed was filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

CHARLES SPARRE UNDER ARREST.

Former Central Trust and Savings Official Charged with Embezzlement.

Justice Wallace on Dec. 29 will hear a charge of embezzlement preferred against Charles Sparre, at one time an official of the now defunct Central Trust and Savings Bank, who was arrested yesterday. The warrant was sworn out by Jesse Harman. The charge of embezzlement is preferred under the banking act, and the offense is alleged to have consisted of receiving $40 which Harman presented for deposit at a time when Sparre is supposed to have known the bank was in an insolvent condition.

FINAL REPORT IN KOZEL ESTATE.

Security Title and Trust Company, Assignee, Is Discharged.

The Security Title and Trust company, assignee for Anthony Kozel, the West Side banker, who failed last May, filed its final report in the estate in the County Court yesterday. The report shows that the estate of the banker amounted to little when it was finally closed up. The total amount collected by the assignee, including the sale of Kozel's real estate, was $4,266. The cost of collection, including attorneys' fees and advertising, was $2,823. The fees and commissions of the assignees were $1,100. No dividend was paid, and the assignee reported that there was nothing to be divided among the creditors. The report was approved and the assignee discharged.

GOVERNOR PARDONS CHARLES RICHTER

Old German Who Killed One of His Tormentors in 1889 Is Given His Liberty.

Gov. Altgeld yesterday pardoned Charles Richter from the State Prison at Joliet, where he was serving a seventeen-year sentence from Cook County for a murder committed in 1889. In granting the pardon the Governor says:

"Charles Richter was at work at the Stock-Yards and was made the butt of a great deal of practical joking by his fellow-employés. He was an old German and spoke English but haltingly. On the occasion when the crime occurred they grossly insulted and humiliated him. Having in his hand the knife used in his occupation, he made a thrust at one of the leaders and the blow ended fatally.

"A large number of prominent citizens of Chicago who knew the old man now petition for his pardon, urging that the old German merely defended himself. The Judge who tried the case and the State's-Attorney who prosecuted both recommend a pardon, and it is so ordered."

AMERICANS AT ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

Chicago Delegation Joins the Noted Colony of "Overcomers."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—There are a queer lot of American colonists in ancient Jerusalem, according to United States Consul Wallace. In a report to the State Department he says that of the 530 United States citizens residing in Palestina 438 are Jews who are only nominally Americans, having stopped in the United States only long enough to become citizens. Of the other ninety-two nearly all have come to Jerusalem because of some peculiar religious belief. The one idea which seems to possess them all is that there will be a second advent of our Lord and that this will take place in Jerusalem. Some of them during their period of waiting are suffering for the necessaries of life, but are content to endure privation in the hope of witnessing his coming. The Spoffordite colony, or "Overcomers," as they call themselves, have been recently increased by the addition of 117 Swedish-Americans, mostly from Chicago. The leader, Mrs. Spofford, claims to be under the direct protection of the Almighty and to possess prophetic powers. They are a peaceable and law-abiding community.

The Swiss National Exposition held last summer and fall at Geneva was a disastrous financial failure, says United States Consul Ridgely in a report to the State Department. All of the guarantee funds have been swallowed up, but there remains a deficit of 300,000 francs, which is to be covered by a national lottery.

There is a big field in Germany for American rubbers, says United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the State Department. At present Russia is supplying most of the rubbers worn in Germany, selling through agencies all over the empire, but neither the Russian nor the German made article is as good as the American product. Circulars are, in Mr. Monaghan's opinion, not worth the paper they are printed on as a means of introducing goods.

ST. PAUL BANK SUSPENDS

BANK OF MINNESOTA COMPELLED TO CLOSE ITS DOORS.

One of the Oldest and Strongest Financial Institutions in the Northwest Unable to Meet Demands Because of the Difficulty in Realizing on Securities—No Doubt as to Depositors Being Paid—State Funds Tied Up—Branch Goes with It.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The suspension of the Bank of Minnesota this morning came as a surprise to the businessmen of the city. M. D. Kenyon, State Bank Examiner, was put in charge. The suspension caused a decided flurry, but the baneful effect of the crash soon passed away in a large degree, for it became known that the bank expects to pay all obligations and resume shortly. At the outset it should be stated that this misfortune has no connection whatever with the failure of the Bank of Illinois in Chicago. A general supposition that the two failures were related was promptly dispelled by statements of the bank's officers here that there was no connection between the two.

The principal stockholders of the Bank of Minnesota are Robert Smith, Postmaster and for many terms Mayor; A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western railway; William Dawson, his son William Jr., one of the proprietors of the St. Paul Globe; Ansel Oppenheim, Arnold Kalman, Peter Siems, E. W. Peet, P. J. Bowlin, P. S. Harris, Thomas Grace, and C. W. Copley. All these gentlemen are wealthy and able to pay the indebtedness of the bank many times over. The bank has a capital stock of $600,000 and a surplus and profits of $200,000.

Last Official Statement.

The last official statement of the bank's condition, dated Oct. 6, gives these figures:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,341,836.75
Miscellaneous bonds		449,084.09
Overdrafts		47,077.21
Banking house		41,950.00
Other real estate		103,741.60
Furniture and fixtures		4,100.00
Expense and taxes		33,096.19
Due from other banks	$319,409.02	
Exchange, clearing-house	29,681.14	
Specie, U. S. notes, and national currency	251,649.88	
Checks, other cash items	6,652.56	
Total		$3,320,569.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 600,000.00
Surplus funds	100,000.00
Undivided profits	102,783.11
Individual deposits	1,971,000.95
Time certificates of deposit	1,041,783.82
Due to banks	303,218.71
Demand certificates of deposit	101,522.90
Total	$3,320,569.49

Officers of the Bank.

The officers of the bank are: William Dawson, President; Robert A. Smith, Vice-President; William Dawson Jr., cashier; R. I. Miller, assistant cashier. The stockholders above named are directors.

Not a whisper of the impending trouble reached the ears of the public until the bank closed this morning. Then crowds gathered in the passage and on the street in front of the building, Sixth and Jackson streets. They were told that there was no cause for alarm, as everything would likely come out all right in a few days. Cashier Dawson said to a reporter:

"The cause of this affair is the depressed times of the last year, especially the last few months, and our inability to realize on our assets. It is a foolish rumor that the failure of the Bank of Illinois had anything to do with us. It had no bearing whatever on our affairs."

R. I. Miller, assistant cashier, made the following official statement:

"The cause is the general depression of the retail business of this town and our inability to realize on large bills receivable. I cannot give information regarding our assets and liabilities, nor can I tell you who were our heaviest depositors. This suspension comes like a death in a family. It has upset us all and the information we would like to give you and could immediately give under ordinary circumstances is confused and desultory."

State and City Are Depositors.

Both Messrs. Dawson and Miller thought the State of Minnesota was about the heaviest depositor. The former admitted that the State had intended to make a draft on the bank next Monday for $25,000, but this circumstance in itself signifies little in connection with the suspension. The City of St. Paul is another depositor of some importance, having about $25,000 in the bank. It is said the Globe, the Metropolitan Opera-House company, and Norman Kittson have large sums in the bank, and that the Chicago Great Western and St. Paul railways were depositors, but not for large amounts.

Nearly all the cash owned by Kittson, who is a son of the late Commodore Kittson, the multi-millionaire, was in the bank, but he does not seem in the least nervous, believing, in common with the depositors generally, that he will lose little or nothing in the end. There can be discovered no distinct cause for the suspension either in the management or speculation.

The suspension, which it is learned was decided upon last night, appears to have been more a precautionary measure than anything else, as the bank could if it disposed have gone on for weeks and perhaps months longer. The directors, however, had too keen a sense of responsibility to their numerous depositors to take any risks, so the suspension was decided upon as a matter of mutual safety. Several times recently the Clearing-House has come to the relief of the Bank of Minnesota.

Stockholders Are Wealthy.

Ex-Gov. William R. Merriam, President of the Merchants' National Bank, said:

"There are many stockholders and men of large means connected with the bank, and depositors will unquestionably be paid in time. William Dawson has a great deal of real estate, much of it being unincumbered, and is said to be worth $2,000,000. There were no runs on the bank, heavy withdrawals being gradual."

It has been known in inside banking circles for several days that this bank was having some difficulty in realizing on its assets, but no report of the kind leaked out to any extent among business-men or others. The bank was supposed to be one of the strongest as well as largest in the West, and the general impression seems to be that it had an unlimited amount of ready money as usual. The bank's correspondent in Chicago is the Northwestern National and in New York the Mechanics' National. Officials say they have little on deposit at those banks. President Dawson, who is one of the oldest bankers of the Northwest and one of the most prominent and public-spirited citizens of St. Paul, is said to have stated privately that he would spare nothing to see that the depositors got every cent due them.

Has $140,000 of State Funds.

The amount of State funds in the suspended bank is about $140,000, but State Treasurer Korner has no fear that the State will be a loser in the end. It was known that the Bank of Minnesota had unlimited credit, ranked high among the banking institutions in the country, and had as much credit as any other bank in the United States with the same amount of capital.

The Union Stock-Yards, South St. Paul, was owned by the Bank of Minnesota, and of course followed it in closing. It has ample funds and will promptly settle with its creditors.

Smith Confirmed as Postmaster.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Robert A. Smith, who was largely interested in the Bank of Minnesota, which failed today, was nominated by President Cleveland to be Postmaster of St. Paul, and yesterday afternoon, just before adjournment, the Senate confirmed the nomination. There was no opposition to the confirmation and it went through with a bunch of other routine confirmations to which there was no objection.

Kansas City World Sold.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 22.—The property of the Kansas City World, a United Press paper, was sold at auction today for $20,000 to Barnard Corrigan, a local capitalist, on a mortgage covering the plant.

James L. Haven & Co. Assign.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 22.—James L. Haven & Co., hardware and foundry manufacturers at No. 68 Plum street, assigned today to William A. Haven and George A. Schneider. The assets and liabilities are about equal, $50,000.

Cleveland Firm Buys Blue Iron Mine.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—The firm of Corrigan, McKinney & Co. of this city has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Blue Iron mine at Negaunee, Mich. The consideration is understood to be in the neighborhood of $50,000. The property is capable of heavy production, and will be worked to its fullest capacity by its new owners.

PLANS PRACTICALLY AGREED UPON.

Architect Cobb Is Pleased with Progress Made in the Matter of Chicago's New Public Building.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—"Everything looks propitious for the adoption by the commission, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and Interior and Postmaster-General of the plans prepared by me for the public building at Chicago," said Special Architect Cobb, "and it is more than likely that work will begin on the foundation as soon as the season opens next year. Of course, this is predicated upon the assumption that the contractors for removing the material from the present structure on Dearborn street will have their part of the work done by April 1, 1897, as they have promised. Even if everything was acceptable, and the foundation ready for the superstructure, nothing could be done before spring, and all our arrangements at this end of the line are being made accordingly.

"Matters are in good shape at the Postoffice Department, the board appointed by Postmaster-General Wilson having reported favorably on the plans submitted for their examination. All the details for floor space for the postoffice have been practically agreed upon, and the basement and main floor will be arranged to suit the officials of the Post-office Department.

"After we get through with this branch of the service, however, there will be further consultations necessary with other representatives of the government who will be located in the new building. Every inch of space will be utilized from foundation to tower, the latter portion being given up to the officials of the weather bureau. We should get to work on the building by the beginning of the next fiscal year at the very outside."

Postmaster Hesing is not disposed to regard the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General in the light of a "turn down," although he admits that it does not fully conform to his suggestions. The point on which he has been overruled is only one of several on which he took issue with Architect Cobb; and it is by no means the most important of them.

Of his principal objection to the original plans—that which had to do with Mr. Cobb's idea of cutting up the main floor space with wide corridors, intersecting at the center of the building—the report says nothing.

Mr. Hesing said:

"According to this report it would seem that in the matter of locating the offices of the Subtreasury and the revenue department my suggestions have not been followed. This is not, however, my main objection to the plans Mr. Cobb originally submitted. That related to the arrangement of the main corridor and his purpose of dividing the first and second floors into what would be equivalent to four large rooms. I maintained that the department needed substantially one big room for its workshop, and the corridors, thus separating the four sides of our workshop, would seriously impede the work of the department. Upon this point you will see nothing is said.

"As to the location of the Subtreasury and the revenue office, however, it is highly probable the report is incorrect. I advised that these offices be placed above the first and second floors, so that there would be more room for the Postoffice Department; but I have no doubt that a good deal of pressure has been brought to bear to secure locations more convenient to the street. In fact John R. Walsh told me a few days ago that the bankers were making an effort to have the Subtreasury placed on the ground floor; and this will doubtless be much more convenient for the large numbers of people who have business to transact there.

"A few days ago, when Inspector Stuart returned from Washington I received a hint of these probable changes. He told me that the Postmaster-General had appointed a committee of three practical men in postal and architectural matters, to consider the suggestions contained in my letter and Mr. Cobb's plans. He went before the committee and explained some things contained in the letter; and when he returned he advised me to have prepared a plat of the internal arrangement, such as will best serve the purposes of the office.

"This plat I have just had completed and have forwarded it to Mr. Cobb at Washington with an explanatory letter. The plat has nothing to do with architectural questions. It is simply intended to convey to the architect and the offices of the department a hint of what are the needs and requirements of this office, or rather, in what sort of a place the work can best be done."

COAL MINERS' WAGES ARE ARBITRATED

State Board Adjusts the Differences Between the Operators and Men—Scale Is Raised Slightly.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The State Board of Arbitration made a report today on the difference between the Athens Coal Mining company and its employés and the Wabash Coal company No. 2 of Athens and its employés.

It is adjudged that the wages for hard mining be increased from 32½ cents to 33 1-3 cents per gross ton; that loaders, drillers, and shooters be paid 20 cents per gross ton and loaders only 12½ cents, this scale to date from Dec. 1. The wages paid in machine mines are to remain the same as heretofore.

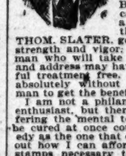
It is agreed between the parties that if the owners of other mines along the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railway between Springfield and Petersburg increase the wages of their miners the wages at these mines shall be correspondingly increased.

IT IS FREE TO ALL

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR MANKIND.

Which Cured After Everything Else Failed.

When a man is slowly wasting away with nervousness, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, lame back, kidney complaint, stomach, or liver ills, or any form of weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain.



There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of despair until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that completely restored his THOM. SLATER. gental health to natural strength and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of diseases who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay for the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime happiness to others. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 514, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a sealed envelope.

Write To-day.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

BROWNING KING & CO.

Mothers, Why Not Bring the Boys Here Tomorrow? No School.

Boys' Best Clothing Makes Useful Gifts.

Get the Boy's Holiday Clothing where there isn't any but the kind he will be proud to wear Xmas. Here will be shown not only smart School and nobby College Suits, but the very latest ideas in the dressier sorts—the Tuxedo, Dancing and Party Suits—for modest prices.

We save you one profit on every Suit, on every Overcoat, on every Reefer and on every pair of Pants. Boys' Toboggan Suits—$5.00 quality for $3.50. Just the thing to romp and play in the snow, etc.

Other useful and inexpensive Gifts, which we show in splendid variety and at moderate prices, are

Leggins, Hats, Caps, Waists, Shirts, Neckwear, &c.

"Field Flowers" Given with every sale of $10.

Store open till 9 o'clock

WABASH AND MADISON.

RETIRING!

PITKIN AND BROOKS

Columbus Memorial Building.

WE RETIRE at once from the Retail China business—and the great stock is being . . . . SACRIFICED.

A $200,000 Stock of new, fresh goods—for TO-DAY AND THURSDAY in certain lines we make special offerings—notably:

LAMPS—in the rarest, exclusive styles—stock just arrived from Europe. Also, in COURSE SETS, RICH CUT GLASS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CUPS AND SAUCERS, PLATES, ETC. It's a HOLIDAY CHANCE!

REVELL'S CHRISTMAS GIFTS...

3,000 Parlor Rockers To-Day.

THE GREATEST SALE OF THE YEAR.

Bought at a bargain, we give our customers the benefit.

"Your Choice"

Lot 1 at.....$2.25 each

Lot 2 at.....$3.50 each

Lot 3 at.....$4.75 each

Lot 4 at.....$7.75 each

Upholstered in Silk Damask, Upholstered in Leather, Upholstered in Tapestries.

Also 1,500 Mahogany Parlor Rockers—$8.50, $10.50, $12.50.

Sale on Great Fifth Floor.

COR. WABASH AV. AND ADAMS ST.

SIEGEL-COOPER & CO. STATE, VAN BUREN & CONGRESS

PRESENTS FOR MEN.

WEYLER TO THE FRONT.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL GOES TO CONQUER PINAR DEL RIO AGAIN.

Trial of Julio Sanguily Is On at Havana—Public Prosecutor Denounces the Alleged Practice of Cubans of Becoming Naturalized as Americans Solely for Political Purposes—Praises the Government of the United States.

Havana, Dec. 22.—Captain-General Weyler left Havana at 3 o'clock this morning on board the Spanish cruiser Legazpi, bound for Mariel, north of the military line, across the Province of Pinar del Rio, with the intention of resuming personal command of the operations against the insurgents in that part of Cuba.

A detachment of troops at the plantation of Progresso in Matanzas has killed the insurgent leader Bernardino Veldes Villajon.

Captain-General Weyler arrived at Mariel at 7 o'clock this morning, and was at Artemisa by 10 o'clock, whence he proceeded by coach in company with Gen. Arolas, Chief of Staff Escribano, and Gen. Weyler's son, who is an aide to his father.

Gen. Weyler has ordered that the cattle be gathered up immediately by the guerrillas in order to deprive the insurgents of their food supply.

Sick soldiers to the number of 486 have arrived here from Artemisa and other places in Pinar del Rio.

Captain-General Weyler will combine the movements of Gen. Arolas' troops with the forces of the military line, all these troops beginning active movements in the province, and it is understood that there will be no cessation of activity until the campaign in that part of the island is finished. Gen. Arolas, however, will be sent to take command of the military line extending from Jaucaro Moron, in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Trial of Julio Sanguily.

The retrial of the case of Julio Sanguily, charged with treason and conspiracy, was continued today at 1 o'clock. The United States Vice-Consul-General, Joseph A. Springer, was not present when the proceedings opened, but he arrived soon afterwards.

Public Prosecutor Vidal made a request of the jury to nullify the testimony taken by handwriting experts at yesterday's session of the trial, but the jury refused to do so. Señor Vidal thereupon entered a protest. Continuing, Señor Vidal made a formal demand that the prisoner should be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

In his speech he made a violent attack upon such Cubans as become naturalized as American citizens. He alleged that their citizenship was purely political and designed to benefit them in their private affairs. At the same time he praised the course pursued by the United States Government.

He argued that Sanguily's features and the contour of his face as well as his garb revealed his Spanish origin, and he asserted that Sanguily alleged that he was not an American citizen when he was first arrested. Neither had he fulfilled Articles 7 and 9 of the law with regard to foreigners. He alleged that Sanguily had shown sympathy both with the former and the present revolution in Cuba.

Señor Mesa then followed in a speech for Sanguily. He said that Señor Vidal had erroneously sought to apply to this case the provisions of the protocol of 1877 instead of 1827. The prosecutor's charge, he pointed out, was based on confidential reports made to the Captain-General. Sanguily's companions, he urged, were now all free, he being the only one still held. Señor Mesa then read two official documents favorable to Sanguily's case.

The trial was again adjourned until tomorrow.

La Lucha Praises Canovas.

An editorial in La Lucha praises the stand taken by Señor Canovas, the Spanish Premier, as follows:

"He neither desires nor fears war with the United States. Such a conflict is far off and will surely not arrive. The legislators in the United States who are favorable to the rebels do not represent American opinion. Señor Canovas is ready to repel any aggression and to show those who believe themselves mighty that Spain will stop any unreasonable and illegal pretenses, firm in her adage of 'Honor above life and riches.'"

Gen. Solano has raised the siege of the Village of Mayagigua, in Santa Clara Province, and has in turn attacked the insurgents, who retreated from the town with losses.

Gen. Solano reports from Santa Clara that Lieut.-Col. Oliver, in command of the Granada Battalion, has had an engagement in that district with a force of insurgents. The General adds that the enemy had over 200 killed and wounded.

The insurgents have lifted the rails and derailed an exploring engine near Yaguaramas, Province of Matanzas, killing the conductor and so seriously injuring the engineer that both his legs had to be amputated. The whereabouts of the fireman is not known.

MACEO'S DEATH NOT CONFIRMED.

His Wife Cables That She Has Not Been Informed of It.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 22.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—"I have not received any confirmation of the death of my husband, reported by the Spaniards. MRS. MACEO."

Antonio Maceo was tenderly devoted to his wife, and his officers and followers were instructed to notify her promptly if anything happened to him. It is remarkable that she has not received any confirmation of his death from his followers.

Gerardo Fernandez, an officer on the staff of Maceo, writes from the Cuban camp to a member of his family in this city the following lines:

"Maceo has not died, though it is a wonder that a man can escape from such wounds as he has."

MEETING OF THE SPANISH CABINET.

Decides to Make No Reply to Cleveland's Message.

Madrid, Dec. 22.—The Cabinet meeting today was presided over by Señor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council. President Cleveland's message, so far as it dealt with the Cuban question, was considered, and also measures for the coast defense and an increase of the fleet. The Cabinet decided not to make any reply to President Cleveland's message through diplomatic channels.

An official denial was published this evening of the report that the gendarmes have dispersed a small revolutionary band which had been organized near this city. After the publication of the official denial an official telegram was published stating that the gendarmes had dispersed a band of ten men bearing a republican flag at Novelda, in the Province of Alicante, in Southeastern Spain. It is further reported officially that seven of the men were killed and that a number of dynamite bombs have been seized.

The newspapers here praise the activity shown by Gen. Ascarraga, the Minister of War, which, according to reports, included the distribution of pamphlets among leading Spanish army officers describing the military condition in the United States. The newspapers, on the other hand, censure the delays by the Minister of Marine.

London, Dec. 23.—A Madrid dispatch to the Daily Mail says:

"In order to insure the success of the next loan the government is straining every nerve to conceal the true situation in the Philippines. The whole colony is in revolt and scattered bodies of Spanish troops have been hemmed in by the rebels. It is rumored that a number of German reserve officers are in the insurgent ranks."

AS PARIS VIEWS THE SITUATION.

It Is Suggested Three European Powers Attempt to Prevent War.

Paris, Dec. 22.—The Secretary of the Spanish embassy here, the Marquis de Novallas, in an interview has declared that but for American interference the Cuban insurrection would have terminated long ago.

The Soleil says: "If the United States recognizes the independence of Cuba European opinion will unanimously support Spain against America."

It is suggested that Great Britain, France, and Italy, the three powers most interested, offer their services in the Cuban question in order to prevent a conflict between Spain and the United States, and to terminate the revolt.

THEY TELL CONGRESS HOW TO ACT.

Resolutions Regarding the Recognition of Cuban Insurgents.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22.—The directors of the Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting today adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in favorably reporting the Cameron resolution, and requesting the Senators and Representatives from Maryland to oppose its passage.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 22.—A mass-meeting held at the court-house last night adopted resolutions calling upon Missouri's Representatives in Congress to support the Cameron resolutions.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Fifty petitions to Congress asking that body to speedily recognize the independence of Cuba are being circulated in St. Louis for signatures.

SPANISH DEFEATED AT NOVELETA.

Three Attacks by 14,000 Men Fail to Dislodge the Philippine Rebels.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22.—Private advices from Manilla, Philippine Islands, reached here today and are verified by an account that appears in the Hongkong press, received per Belgic this morning. The news contained in the communication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Noveleta Isthmus and the attempt of the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavite and Vijo.

It is learned that the great victory that the Castilians announced was really an ignominious defeat. The rebels held Noveleta against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy loss. The Spanish forces under Gen. Rios were divided into two brigades of 7,000 men each, supported by the Spanish gunboats in the bay. The insurgents numbered about 12,000, but they were strongly intrenched in Cavite and Noveleta. At the head of the Noveleta Peninsula the ground was honeycombed with rifle pits and the town defended from assault by earthworks planted with rapid-fire cannon and several pieces of heavy artillery.

At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, Nov. 8, Rios attacked the first line of redoubts at Noveleta, and the rebels fell back to the main line of Donohue, a mile in the rear of the picket line. The Spanish placed the cruiser Castilla close in shore and their guns covered the attacks of the royal troops. Rios threw the main body of his First Brigade against the rebel intrenchments. The gunboats opened fire on the enemy, but, owing to bad gunnery, failed to cause any damage to the defenses.

When Rios' men reached the insurgents' works a terrific fire was opened on them. They marched forward resolutely until the rifle pits commenced to belch fire, mowing down the front ranks. The column faltered, then retreated slowly under heavy fire. The Spanish troops were in the open and subjected to the full effect of the fire. All the rebels' gunnery been good Rios could have been slaughtered. As it was, he carried 500 wounded from the field.

Wednesday, Nov. 11, Rios headed a second attack on Noveleta. He threw his entire army against the redoubts and was routed with heavy loss in the first attack. On the morning of the 14th a weak attempt was made to flank the rebels, the failure of which ended the fighting for the time being.

Will Investigate Filibustering.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—Assistant Secretary Wike left for New York today to be present tomorrow at the trial trip of the new Ellis Island ferryboat John G. Carlisle, recently completed for the immigration service at New York. He afterwards will go to Florida to spend the holidays, and while there will take advantage of the opportunity to look personally over the field of operations relating to filibustering expeditions as well as give attention to matters concerning the enforcement of the navigation and immigration laws.

Hoadly Upholds Congress.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 22.—Judge George J. Hoadly of New York, in response to an inquiry from the Commercial-Tribune regarding the Cameron resolution, gives it as his opinion that the authority of Congress in relation to foreign governments takes precedence of that of the President. He accompanies his opinion with the statement of his belief that "the proposed action on the part of Congress would be in the highest degree unwise, though not illegal."

Brazil Ready to Recognize Cuba.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 22.—It is semi-officially stated that the Brazilian Government will recognize the belligerency of the Cubans as soon as the United States shall act.

PRINTERS PUT OFF GENERAL STRIKE.

Definite Action Delayed Until Today—Seven Non-Union Men at Work Arrested.

The Donohue & Henneberry Strike committee held a secret meeting last night to consider the advisability of ordering a general strike on the printing establishments where subcontracts have been taken from Donohue & Henneberry. After a session of nearly four hours the committee decided to postpone definite action until today.

President Timblin of Typographical Union No. 16 counseled delay. While the meeting was in progress a telegram was received from the international officers of the Typographical Union at Indianapolis saying, "The international will send the Chicago union $10,000 at once."

Mr. Timblin said the money was not needed at present, as the local union has plenty of funds. The committee is paying strike benefits to the amount of $1,100 a week at present.

The strike caused the arrest of seven non-union men yesterday at the office of the firm. The men are charged with carrying concealed weapons. When the Constables appeared to serve the warrants the city police on guard at the door at first refused to allow the Constables to enter. A clash was averted by the appearance of some of the strike officers, who explained the situation to the police. The warrants were served and the seven men were taken to the Town of Jefferson, where Mr. Donohue signed their bonds. The cases will be tried tomorrow.

On the promise of the union officials that the prisoners would not be molested they proceeded to Jefferson unguarded. The warrants were sworn out by John Veatch and Arthur Dunn, strikers.

John Hamill and William Bray, strikers, charged with assault by non-union men, were discharged in Justice Underwood's court yesterday for lack of evidence.

NEW TRANS-OHIO SUPERINTENDENT.

J. M. Graham to Succeed J. Van Smith on the Baltimore and Ohio at Chicago.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22.—General Manager W. M. Greene of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has appointed J. M. Graham Superintendent of the Ohio division, to succed J. Van Smith, General Superintendent of the Trans-Ohio division, with headquarters at Chicago. J. H. Clover, trainmaster of the Ohio division, will succeed Mr. Graham as Superintendent. The appointments are effective Jan. 1.

Sugar Men Favor a Specific Duty.

New York, Dec. 22.—The sugar importers of New York, at a meeting held to consider the matter of duties on raw sugar in order to report their opinion on the same to the Ways and Means committee, decided that the refiners should look out independently for their own interests. Solon Humphries, P. J. Smith, John Fair, William M. Lefferts, and C. P. Armstrong were appointed a committee to wait on the Congressional committee, with instructions to advocate a specific duty on raw sugar.

Railroad Combination Case in Court.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22.—Suit was filed here today by King and Spalding, attorneys for Levi B. Nelson, asking for a receiver for the Atlanta and West Point railroad on the ground that its charter expired at midnight on Dec. 20, and that the act of the recent Legislature extending the charter for fifty years was unconstitutional and void. The petition is so framed as to bring into court for adjudication the whole vexed question of railroad combination.

Syndicate Would Buy a Brewery.

Sandusky, O., Dec. 22.—Representatives of English capitalists are in the city negotiating for the purchase of the plants of the Kuebeler-Stang Brewing company.

SENATORS WANT TO KNOW

PACIFIC ROAD INQUIRY TO BE BEGUN DURING THE RECESS.

Pettigrew of South Dakota and Morgan of Alabama Make Rancorous Speeches and Do Not Mince Words in Discussing the Alleged Fraudulent Schemes of Stockholders—Cuban Question Goes Over Until After the Holidays.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Senate is going to investigate that distinguished array of Union Pacific stockholders whose interests are at present committed to Drexel, Morgan & Co. of New York City.

This was foreshadowed by the rancorous speeches in the Senate today when Mr. Morgan of Alabama characterized the Pacific railroad transactions as part of the gigantic Credit Mobilier frauds, and as presenting a perfect saturnalia of fraud and crime.

Mr. Pettigrew was more explicit in his charges. He said an advertisement was now appearing in a Wall street publication by which the trust notes issued by the Union Pacific railroad were to be disposed of.

He asserted this was a part of an extensive scheme to get the branch lines of the Union Pacific railroad in private hands, so that when the main line of the Union Pacific passed under government control the branch lines would be made part of the Northwestern railway system, paralleling the Union Pacific, and thus depreciating the value of the government property. This charge was made with great detail.

Outlines the Plan of Wreckage.

It went into the status of the Union Pacific in 1891, when a large surplus was on hand and dividends were being paid. It took up the various stages of the alleged plan to wreck the government's interests.

Mr. Morgan took occasion to remark that Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson of New York City, formerly a law partner of President Cleveland, was one of those most active in the hearings before Congress on this subject. Mr. Vest also opened up a new line of inquiry by asking what President Cleveland meant in his recent message by stating that if Congress did not act on the Pacific railroad the executive branch would deal with the subject by Jan. 1.

The question remains unanswered, for Mr. Morgan parried it with a statement that it was as difficult to interpret the views of the President in this particular as it was for the wise of the East to interpret the dreams of the Pharaoh.

The upshot of the debate today was a determination on the part of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads to begin an inquiry during the holiday recess along the lines suggested by Mr. Pettigrew.

Routine of the Discussion.

Mr. Pettigrew called up his resolution appropriating $10,000,000 to take up the trust notes of the Union Pacific. He said this step was imperative to protect the interests of the government against a scheme of those who held the notes, whose purpose was to absorb the branch lines of the Union Pacific. He declared his belief that the Union Pacific was not, and is not, insolvent, and that the floating debt was created for the express purpose of complicating and embarrassing the government liens.

Mr. Pettigrew pointed out that in 1891, while the Union Pacific road had $28,000,000 of the stock of the branch roads in its possession, with earnings sufficient to pay expenses, pay interest on the first mortgage bonds, and furnish a surplus, this floating debt of $8,000,000 was created.

Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.), Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Roads, asked if Mr. Pettigrew favored the operation of the roads by the government.

The South Dakota Senator answered that certainly the government could not possibly manage the Pacific roads worse that they had been managed. It would do away with the pools, combines, and discrimination in rates which had made the American railroads a target for criticism.

Mr. Pettigrew urged that the government should embrace this opportunity for an experiment in government ownership of a great continental line.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) spoke of the imperative necessity of considering the important question of settlement with the Pacific roads.

Opposes the Funding Bill.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) said the statements made by Mr. Pettigrew were of a most grave character. In effect they meant that certain individuals had made a fraudulent combination to load down these Pacific roads so as to absorb them. It was difficult for any single mind to grasp the "labyrinth of fraud and rascality" that had made this subject a perfect "saturnalia of fraud." It was, Mr. Morgan declared, a twin brother to the Credit Mobilier frauds, carried on by the same methods of bribery and corruption.

As to the pending funding bill Mr. Morgan said he opposed it, and when it came up he would insist on the fullest latitude of debate. He believed the funding bill should be recommitted to the committee, and a more adequate remedy presented. The Union Pacific had enough in its treasury to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, and yet it came to Congress as a bankrupt and mendicant asking for pity.

Mr. Morgan proceeded at considerable length, urging that it was of supreme importance that these roads should not fall into private hands, particularly the hands of foreign bondholders.

It was but a few minutes before the expiration of the morning hour when Mr. Morgan closed.

Mr. Gear spoke briefly, urging speedy action on the Pacific railroad question, and saying he would seek to secure some headway immediately after the holidays. He announced that if a quorum of the Senators was here during the recess meetings would be held to inquire into questions which had been raised.

Mr. Pettigrew's resolution was then referred to the Committee on Pacific railroads.

Mr. Call secured the adoption of a resolution asking that of State for all the information relative to the killing of Charles Gavin, an American citizen, by the Spanish forces in Cuba. Further than this the session was uneventful, and the Senate adjourned for the holiday recess, lasting until Jan. 5.

After passing several private pension bills the Senate at 2:38 p. m. went into executive session, which lasted until 3:05.

The Senate then adjourned to Jan. 5, 1897.

HOUSE ADJOURNS UNTIL JAN. 5.

Appropriation for the Civil Service Law Creates a Lively Debate.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The House today passed the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill and then adjourned for the holiday recess. This is the first time in the history of Congress that the legislative bill has been passed before the holidays.

The day was devoted to the annual debate of the civil service law, and, as usual, the attempt to strike out the provision for the commission was overwhelmingly defeated.

There was a good deal of thrashing over old straw and sparring for political points. Mr. Brosius, Chairman of the Civil Service committee, defended the law. Others who participated in the debate were Messrs Baker (Rep., N. H.), Walker (Rep., Mass.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), Bowers (Rep., Cal.), and Neil (Dem., Ark.).

Mr. Settle (Rep., N. C.) made the motion to strike out the paragraph relating to the civil service, which was defeated—yeas, 29; nays, 62. The bill as passed carries $21,660,389, $36,379 more than the current bill.

Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.) attacked the method of administering the civil service laws under the present administration. He asserted that 100 Georgians had been appointed to places in the Interior Department by this administration, that of 876 dismissals from the department 185 were veterans, and that the Treasury Department also had discriminated against Republicans in appointments and dismissals, leaving but one Republican in the secret service. Under the spoils system the public business had been better handled than now, when clerks are kept under secret espionage and are no better off than factory hands. Yet the Civil Service Commission had never protested against such maladministration.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Pa.), Chairman of the Committee on the Civil Service, replied at some length to Mr. Baker's strictures. He eulogized the merit system and arraigned the remnant of the spoils system which still remained. Mr. Brosius defended the President's recent order extending the scope of the civil service as a "thorough-going merit system" order.

"After the President secured those offices," interposed Mr. Baker, "was not the order an attempt to keep them?"

"You don't suppose," replied Mr. Brosius, turning to his interrogator, "that he made the appointments for the purpose of having his appointees dismissed?"

"It is for that reason," said Mr. Baker sarcastically, "that he should not be entitled to the usufruct of his sin."

"I have always believed," responded Mr. Brosius, "that what a man has done in his degenerate days ought not to be thrown up to him when he has repented and occupies a front pew in the church."

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) expressed the hope that if any further extensions of the civil service law were made they would be made operative before March 4. "Then," said he, "we will see whether our Republican friends will stand by the law they themselves enacted."

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) warmly indorsed the principle of the civil service law.

A remark of Mr. Walker's about the "poor white trash" of the South drew from Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) an eloquent and stinging rebuke. The South, he said, was today the only American part of America, and from the "poor white trash" of the South sprang Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and Abraham Lincoln. He declared the class had never had any existence save in the minds of novelists and negroes. He gave it as his opinion that no business-man of common-sense would apply the principle of a competitive examination to the selection of his employés. He announced himself opposed to life tenure in office.

Mr. Settle (Rep., N. C.) moved to strike out all provision for civil service.

"Don't you know your amendment would strike down the commission?" said Mr. Brosius.

"It would not," replied Mr. Settle. "It would cripple the law and I wish I could cripple it still more."

This statement was heartily applauded by many Republicans on the floor and was vociferously hailed by the galleries.

Mr. Settle's amendment was defeated—yeas, 29; nays, 62.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

At 3:40 p. m. the House adjourned until noon, Jan. 5.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

Contemplated Legislation Is Discussed by House Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The issue which was known in the last Presidential campaign as "government by injunction" was the subject of debate by the House Committee on Judiciary today. The committee has before it a substitute for the bill which passed the Senate last June dividing contempts of court into direct and indirect classes and permitting trials by jury in the latter cases. This substitute is not so sweeping in character as the Senate bill and the sentiment of the committee seemed to be to restrict still further its scope. There was a general expression, however, to the effect that United States courts showed a tendency to strain their jurisdiction on the ground of contempt to the point of infringement on the right of trial by jury and a bill probably will be reported.

The President has signed the act providing for government participation in the centennial exposition at Nashville, Tenn., and making an appropriation for a government building and exhibit.

REQUISITION FOR PENSION PAYMENT

Computation of the Pacific Railroad Debts Is Submitted.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22.—The Secretary of the Interior has issued a requisition on the Treasury for $10,800,000 for next month's quarterly pension payment. Of this sum $2,750,000 is for the Chicago office.

The resignation of Lieut. J. F. Meigs, retired, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 1 instead of June 30 next. The leave of absence of Commander F. M. Barber, retired, now in Japan, has been extended for one year.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress a computation of the Pacific railroad debt as made by the government actuary. The statement shows the advances to the Union Pacific, including the Kansas Pacific, by the government will at maturity—the 1st of next July—amount to $92,846,285, of which sufficient has been repaid to reduce the amount to $53,280,593. The balance due on account of the Central Pacific on the 1st of July next will be $60,318,377.

STEEL POOL UNABLE TO GET TOGETHER

Adjourns to Meet Again in a Few Days, Leaving the Price Open in the Meanwhile.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The members of the steel billet pool held another meeting at the Holland House today, and while the general impression is that the pool will be maintained, no definite result had been reached at the adjournment of the session.

The friction is the result of charges made by the Bellaire Steel company of Bellaire, O., against the Carnegie Steel company of Pittsburg that the latter had broken its agreements to the detriment of the former. A committee was appointed to bring about an adjustment of the differences existing between the two concerns, but the committee could not agree with relation to the concessions which it was thought should be made to the Bellaire company. No date has been fixed for the next meeting, but the Chairman of yesterday's session, D. J. Bent of Philadelphia, was authorized to call the members together when he deemed it advisable. That will probably be some time this week.

George S. Griscom, the pool Commissioner, admitted that little had been accomplished, and the probabilities are that the selling price will be left open. He denied the truth of a report that the meeting was waiting to hear from outside parties before taking action.

Arbuckle Bros. have not met the reduction in the price of coffee made by the Woolson company, and interest is manifested by the trade regarding the course the latter firm will decide upon. The feeling in the coffee trade is that the reduction of one cent per pound is merely preliminary to a much severer one.

The reports circulated that the sugar people do not intend to continue permanently in the coffee business, and that the prospect seemed to be that if the Arbuckles would give up their plan to erect a sugar refinery and agree to buy sugar for their coffee trade from the sugar people the latter would sell the Woolson spice plant to them and retire from the business was discussed today by those possessing inside information. The opinion thus expressed was that both concerns would continue as rivals in the trade and that eventually an amicable adjustment would be arrived at, both concerns conducting their separate coffee businesses.

A connection of the firm of Arbuckle Bros. stated today that the Arbuckles have decided not to reduce the price of their coffee, despite the reduction of one cent made by the Woolson company.

It was reported today that efforts are being made to sell the remaining seven-eighteenths of the Woolson company's stock to the sugar people, it being alleged that, under the new agreement, the value of the stock will depreciate.

SENATOR ALLISON DENIES THE REPORT

Iowa Man Declares He Has Not Been Offered the Secretaryship of State.

Dubuque, Ia., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE obtained an interview with Senator Allison today, being the first newspaper man he has seen since his illness. The Senator is now able to sit up most of the day, but there are incessant callers, and they fatigue him to such an extent that he, or rather his housekeeper, Mrs. Brayton, is compelled to limit the number.

The Senator came down clad in a long woolen dressing gown. He looked ill and reduced. He was asked as to the reports of his being offered the Premiership. He replied:

"This has been asked me and I have answered it time and time again. You can say from me that I have not been offered any position in the Cabinet or elsewhere by Mr. McKinley nor by anybody else, and that is all I have to say."

"I suppose if I staid here for an hour I could not get any other answer," said the reporter.

"No," said the Senator, "nor for a week."

Mr. Allison expects to be able to take his place in the Senate after the holidays.

Lumbermen Ask for Protection.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 22.—At a meeting here today of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the necessity of affording protection to the lumber industries by a tariff on Canadian or other foreign lumber. A specific duty of $2 per thousand feet is asked.

No time is too short for Munger's Laundry to get you out good work.

THIEVES ARE IN CLOVER.

HOLIDAY CROWDS MAKE SHOPLIFTING UNUSUALLY EASY.

In New York a Well-Dressed Mysterious Couple Is Detected in Making Way with a Diamond Ornament at Tiffany's—Are Thought to Be from the West—Jewelry and Precious Stones Concealed at Their Lodgings—One Woman Rich.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Kleptomaniacs and shoplifters are causing a good deal of anxiety among the proprietors of many big New York stores during this season of holiday trade. The immense crowds fill the stores all day, and in the evening make the work of store detectives unusually difficult.

Tiffany's great jewelry establishment was selected by a pair of supposed thieves who were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court today. They gave their names as Thomas Adams and Mary Adams. Both were well dressed and apparently persons in good circumstances.

The woman, who wore an expensive sealskin coat and watered silk gown, had called at the store and asked a clerk to show her some brooches. Several were spread out before her and she examined all carefully. From this lot she could not make a selection that suited her, she said, and asked to have another trayful shown to her. The clerk took out another case of expensive jewels, but again was she unsuccessful in finding a suitable article.

"I am sorry I cannot find just what I want," she said, in the pleasantest voice in the world. "I fear I am very hard to please." The clerk smiled with her, expressed his regret, and the woman edged away. Store detectives, however, had observed that she had cleverly palmed a valuable brooch encrusted with diamonds while she was smiling her apologies to the unsuspecting clerk. They sauntered toward the door to stop the woman as she went out.

Confederate on the Outside.

Standing near the door and leaning carelessly on his cane was a man in top hat and frock coat. He seemed eminently bored by the crush about him. The blonde woman went up to him, spoke a word or two in an undertone, and extended her hand toward his. Then one of the officers grasped her wrist. The woman's hand opened instantly, but there was nothing in it. But something tinkled to the floor from the hand at the man's side as the detective stooped and picked up the diamond brooch.

The man and the woman declined firmly to give their names, and only shrugged their shoulders when told they were to be taken to police headquarters. No amount of questioning extracted their addresses, but when searched a memorandum bearing the address, No. 247 West Thirty-ninth street, was found in Adams' pocket.

This was visited later proved to be a veritable general store. A careful search of every article of furniture, under the carpets, up the chimney, and in odd nooks and crannies disclosed hundreds of dollars' worth of jewelry and precious stones.

Think They Are from the West.

The police do not know who the prisoners are, but believe they came from the West. When they were arraigned their counsel asked for an adjournment and Magistrate Kudlich held the prisoners in $500 bail. They could not produce the security and were locked up. At 10 o'clock Adams was being led to prison she became hysterical.

Mrs. Julia Furlong, the widow of a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, was arrested this afternoon in a large Brooklyn dry goods establishment, charged with kleptomania.

When arrested and searched it was found that she had secreted some baby's clothes, a skirt, a pair of gloves, and a bureau cover. During the afternoon bail was procured for her and she went home.

The police say that Mrs. Furlong's case cannot be regarded as ordinary shoplifting, but as kleptomania, as she is rich, influential, and has two grown daughters who are prominent in social circles.

Another strange case is that of an unknown young woman of fashionable appearance who was detected in the act of pocketing a pair of gloves in a Brooklyn dry goods house.

She steadfastly declined to tell anything about herself and was finally committed to jail in default of bail.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

It Is Denied W. W. Astor Will Sell His Real Estate Interests.

New York, Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The story that William Waldorf Astor means to dispose of his large real estate interests in New York and live permanently abroad which was current yesterday was denied as authoritatively today. George C. Boldt, manager of the Waldorf and lessee of the new hotel which John Jacob Astor is building adjoining, said: "It seems to me that if Mr. William Waldorf Astor sold the Waldorf House he would be quite apt to know it, and I assure you I have heard nothing of such a transaction."

For the Benefit of Surgeons.

Recent additions to the New York Orthopædic Hospital were shown for the first time this afternoon. One of the features is the new operating-room donated by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. The room is equipped with plate glass operating tables, and cases for holding instruments and other accessories, besides a complete plant for sterilizing bandages, instruments, and air. All the iron work is heavily enameled, and the benches in the gallery, for visiting surgeons and medical students, are of a composition which resembles stone. The ceiling and side walls meet on a curve, which prevents the accumulation of dust or germs.

Income of Alleged Millionaire.

William D. Barnes, publisher, society man, and supposed millionaire, underwent an examination in supplementary proceedings today, in which he declared his entire income is only $25 a week, which is paid by his wife. He admits having inherited an immense fortune.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels today:

Albemarle—E. Ryerson.
Imperial—C. H. Strong.
Murray Hill—M. MacLeod, L. E. G. Burton, L. E. G. Burton Jr.
Grand Union—J. J. Reilly, D. A. Fraser, O. B. Green, J. H. Lane.
Holland—Mrs. A. Bingham, Miss M. Bingham, M. Neuman, G. Griscom Jr.
Hoffman—H. N. Strauss, G. W. Favor.
Waldorf—Mrs. W. G. McCormick, F. Ziegfeld.

These Sail on Paris.

Among the passengers from Chicago on the American line steamship Paris, which will sail for Southampton on Wednesday morning, are:

Mr. Frederick Bradley, W. Miss Madeline Bingham.
Mrs. A. E. Bingham,

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER.

William Ewart Alleged to Have Forced Minnie Kollinsky to Drink Carbolic Acid.

William Ewart, a blacksmith, is under arrest at the Canalport Avenue Police Station on a charge of attempted murder. Ewart boarded with Mrs. Mary Kollinsky, No. 120 Canalport avenue, and it is alleged that last evening he attempted to force Minnie Kollinsky, a 27-year-old daughter of his landlady, to drink carbolic acid.

The young woman swallowed a quantity of the poison and is now in a critical condition. Ewart denies the charge and says the woman took the drug with the intention of committing suicide.

Jealousy on the part of Ewart, Mrs. Kollinsky says, caused him to attempt to take her daughter's life.

Rowe Bros., corner State and Monroe, have everything in the jewelry line. Open evenings until Christmas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Winamac. E. & W
A NEW COLLAR.

Hinderscorns makes comfort for the feet and easy walking by removing the corns. 15 cts.
Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
Daniel Dotson, Lizzie Wallschlaeger	27—19
Louis Blum, Mary Greenberg	26—22
Joseph Kessler, Rosa Weil	31—24

Jacob Weyand of Weaver, Beaver County,

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

	Ages.
Fa., Mary E. Cook	28—42
Frank R. Lowther, Yetta E. Bande	24—25
Herman F. C. Stubenranch, Laura Hertz	27—20
William Leibbrand, Ielt City, Cascade Co., Mont., Iva L. Reading	29—17
Marion Clesell, Hattie Owens	21—18
William S. Young, Eda H. Lord	23—20
Thomas Bagshaw, Lina Vandermey	37—37
Franz Taube, Annie Kading	30—18
James Murray, Elizabeth Bapp	26—26
Charles Husche Jr., Caroline Sheldon	23—21
George Walter, Edna Jones	26—22
Sigmund Friedman, Rose Brandes	22—20
Winnie A. Edwards, Mary S. Latty	30—34
William Curry, May Taylor	28—19
Corliss Fay Willard, Alwin Swartley	28—24
Frank Urbain, Selma Busch	25—23
Camastra Georgic, Mariana Angelantoria	42—47
Alexander MacIver, Maggie Calder	29—30
Henry H. McLaughlin, Libbie N. French	30—27
Alfred E. Rose, Annie Manske	27—27
Howard Alton, Jennie Hiscox	26—27
Robert J. Fox, Annie F. Mally	26—24
Henry G. Meyer, Charlotte M. Summers	21—21
Walter R. Chapman, Helen Deane	21—21
James A. Hamilton, C. Penelope Dicker	25—23
Carl Lyngaas, Minda Johnson	21—18
Albert Lettie, Nettie Kaufer	28—17
Edwin V. Andrews, Jennie Johnson	25—34
Joseph L. Hooper, Katherine G. DeDarling	21—19
Joseph Sturch, Anna Eitelhuber	21—17
Richard Rasche, Mary Ehle	25—20
James Grannan, Nellie Brennan	23—23
Emil L. Dauhe, Augusta Vincens	25—21
John McNealy, Francis Riordan	26—22
Frank R. Lynn, Kittie Cash	27—23
William J. Burton, Rena Draffen	21—19
Don E. Riles, Ida C. Requet	21—21
Peter J. De Clercq, Ida H. Eddy	24—20
James Canavan, Anna Murphy	21—20
William M. Traver, Margaret Shock	25—30
William Werner, Carrie Buffeben	21—19
Ryne Feasteasus, Jennie Van Der Plaag	21—20
James A. Burrows, Gladys Dresser	22—19
John W. Hutchinson, Addie M. Chamberlin	26—27
Victor E. Peterson, Kate Schlenker	22—20
Thomas S. Deegan, Ellen T. Mee	33—27

MARRIAGES.

WEYAND—COOKE—On Dec. 22, 1896, at the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, Chicago, Ill., by the Rev. George D. Wright, Miss Mary E., eldest daughter of the late Maj. John M. Cooke of Rochester, Pa., and Hon. Jacob Weyand of Beaver, Pa.

DEATHS.

BAUMGARTEN—Anna Sophia, beloved daughter of John and Maria Baumgarten, died Monday, Dec. 21, aged 24 years. Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Dec. 24, from residence, No. 600 Warren-av., to St. Peter's Evangelical Church, thence to Graceland Cemetery.

BARTLETT—On Dec. 22, William F. Bartlett, aged 67 years. Funeral from late residence, 217 Schiller-st., Thursday at 1:30 sharp, by carriages to Graceland.

CURTIS—E. L., wife of Geo. B. Curtis, and beloved mother of L. H. Curtis, Monday, Dec. 21, 1635 Michigan-av. Funeral private.

DONOGHUE—Michael Francis Donoghue, at his residence, 398 W. Adams-st. Funeral Thursday at 8:15 a. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MACLEAN—Thomas A., at his late residence, 1956 North Halsted-st., aged 33 years. Funeral private. Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario, papers please copy.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE O

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1896.

It now appears that Coxey has not retired as a "statesman," but as a "pedestrian."

The Dingley bill appears to have taken up the "death rumor" industry where Maceo left it.

There is no fear of a green Christmas in Chicago, even if it doesn't snow. The smoke nuisance looks out for that.

It is to be hoped that Utah will not send an "old woman" to the United States Senate. There are too many there now.

The people of Bloomington, Ill., are in no fear of "boodling" or any form of dishonesty in public office. The city treasury is empty.

The question "Is gas a mineral?" has been raised in New York. Wasn't it decided in the last campaign that it was an animal with long ears?

The only question is whether the new fight agreement will be sufficient advertisement to keep the Corbett theatrical company off the railroad ties.

The reports of the charity institutions indicate that the "no-breakfast cure" is already in extensive use. The fear is that it will spread to a "no-meal-a-day" extreme.

The next Prince to visit this country will be Prince Bhanurangse, brother of the King of Siam. It will be interesting to note the catch-as-catch-can wrestling with the pronunciation of his name.

President-elect McKinley was serenaded by an enthusiastic contingent of school children and it is reported that he "shook" with delight for an hour afterwards. All hands were in it.

It is gratifying to note that out of the financial chaos in the Recorder's office three men have emerged with salaries paid promptly and in full, Recorder Chase, Abstract-Maker Chase, and Registrar Chase.

Gen. Weyler is to desert the luxuries of Havana for another campaign "in the field," which should give some of his assistants another opportunity to give a continuous performance of killing a Cuban leader.

It is reported that Dr. Depew will not "hear a syllable" against the name of Count Czaykowski," the Turk whom his ward is to marry. The name seems to have been against two many syllables already.

It was the common belief that Herrmann was a rich man, and the public will not be prepared for the information that his estate is some large sum less than nothing. It is, perhaps, consistent with his ability as a magician that he made his large earnings disappear as easily as other tangible objects.

It is reported that William Waldorf Astor is so convinced America is not fit for the habitation of a gentleman that he intends to sell all his property interests here and live permanently "on the other side." This continuous absence of Mr. Astor should be very precious to the American people, for he has demonstrated abundantly that he is a gentleman for whom there is no fitting abiding place in this country.

The New York stock market yesterday was dull and steady. Local stocks showed considerable recovery from the figures of the previous day. Sterling rates continued firm. There was no market for New York exchange.—Leading speculative produce markets were dull and steady to firm. As compared with the latest prices of Monday May wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn steady, oats ⅛@¼ cent higher, cash rye easy, barley and flax steady, January pork 7½ cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, and ribs steady.

President Diaz of Mexico is to be congratulated on the possession of a coachman who knows enough not to permit his horses to stand on a railway track when a train is approaching. The world was electrified yesterday morning to read that an exhibition of this presence of mind was all that saved the President from death, providing Diaz had not got out of his carriage and walked away when the train drew near. It appears that the carriage was on the track and that a train was thundering down on it from the distance. The coachman, instead of waiting for the train to arrive, as he might have done, drove across the track, so that when the train whirled past the President was safe on the other side. If the coachman had not kept the horses moving and if the train had struck the carriage, and if Diaz had remained in the carriage until it was struck he would doubtless have been killed, so it will be seen what a "narrow escape" he had.

Just as the Venezuela question seemed to be in a fair way to be settled along comes Brazil with a claim to the same territory that has caused the dispute with England. The Brazilian Government, it is reported, has in its possession a choice collection of rare maps and documents which prove that Brazil is the real owner of this Venezuelan land, and Brazil intends to put in its claim as soon as the present contention is settled. This presents an unlooked for opening for our Venezuelan Commission, and all its labors may prove to have been not wasted after all. It can hire another room or hall, or whatever it has been using as a storehouse, dump into it this new aggregation of maps, and then take the report already prepared and substitute the name of Brazil wherever that of Great Britain now appears. The report would thus be saved, and, although it might not treat the claims of Brazil with entire relevancy, no harm would be done, since the report would be nothing more than an expression of opinion that could settle nothing.

There is some danger, however, that the example of Brazil may be followed by other nations thirsting for notoriety and that other claims may be made to this disputed territory. Governments which have been running along in comparative obscurity may suddenly be imbued with a desire to leap to fame, and surely there is no more certain path than via Venezuela. This would be intolerable—to have a permanent Venezuela question with frequently shifting principals, and even, perhaps, with a permanent Venezuela Commission attached to it. The Venezuela affair was a nice thing as a promoter of international obstreperousness, but we could not afford to have it always with us.

MAYOR SWIFT'S VETO.

Mayor Swift is in a position of enviable independence. He is not a candidate for reëlection. Therefore his actions cannot be controlled by a desire to gain popular favor, or to avoid the hostility of corporations, which are in the habit of taking an active part in municipal elections.

A Mayor thus circumstanced ought to be able to act impartially on an ordinance, leaning neither to one side nor to the other. But the veto message sent to the Council by Mayor Swift Monday night is not altogether impartial. It is plausible, but after all it is little more than the arguments of the railroad companies, made effective by the signature of the Mayor.

The gist of the Mayor's reasoning is that:

1. There are doubts as to the legal right of the Council to regulate fares.

2. Even though the Council has the power to regulate it should be exercised equitably in accordance with the principles of good faith and commercial morality.

3. That even if a uniform five-cent fare is too high some better way can be found of making a reduction than the Gallagher ordinance, which he deems "ill-advised and not for the public interest" and exhibiting "the taint of dishonesty."

4. That a measure tending to reduce the receipts of the companies would lead to poorer service, less wages to employés, and public dissatisfaction.

5. That the general reduction contemplated by the Gallagher ordinance is not desired by the community as a whole.

6. That the roads should pay more than they do for the privileges they enjoy, but that the City Treasury should be the beneficiary in increased revenue and not the people in lower fares.

As regards the first point, it will not be denied that the railroad lawyers claim that no Council has a right under any circumstances to regulate maximum rates of fare which may have been fixed by a predecessor. The Tribune, on the other hand, has cited legal authorities to show that that contention is unsound.

The main reason for pressing the Gallagher ordinance was to settle that point. For that very reason the railroads fought the ordinance so strenuously. They do not want that question adjudicated, for they are afraid the decision would be against them.

The Mayor's veto leaves matters just where the companies want them left. The courts have been deprived of an opportunity to declare whether, when a previous Council has granted the right to charge a rate of fare, a subsequent Council is unable to change that rate when it becomes exorbitant and unjust to the people, whose agent the Council is.

In the second place, if the right to regulate fares exists, it exists coupled with the condition that it must be exercised equitably. If the Council fixes a rate which the companies contend is unremunerative, a question of fact is raised which the courts will pass on. If the rate prescribed is too low they will set it aside.

In the third place, to charge that the Gallagher ordinance is "tainted with dishonesty" is to assume that under it the companies will not receive a fair remuneration for capital actually invested and services rendered. The figures which have been given by The Tribune, showing that this will not be the case, are not controverted by the Mayor.

Suppose this ordinance were allowed to go before the courts, and they were to uphold it on legal and equitable grounds, where then would the "taint of dishonesty" be? The Mayor sentences the ordinance to death without giving the courts a chance.

In the fourth place, The Tribune has shown that the Gallagher ordinance would not reduce the receipts of the companies, and hence could not be made an excuse for cutting wages. It was easy for Mr. Yerkes to convince his men that their wages might be cut, and set them to badgering the Aldermen. It was easy for him to convince Buck McCarthy. It is strange he should have been able to convince a cool-headed man like the Mayor.

In the fifth place, the community, as a whole, does want lower fares. Those who do not are the mythical 25,000 street car employés and the owners of the watered stock of the companies.

Finally, the way to make the roads do more than they have done in return for privileges granted is to find out what the powers of the Council are. If the courts were to declare that it could regulate fares, then it could obtain all manner of concessions from the street railroads. The people would force the Council to use its powers. But the Mayor and Council have muzzled the courts.

This question will not be allowed to drop here. The Tribune will continue to stand up for the rights of the people. It will appeal to other Councils and to other Mayors, and the time will come that justice will be done, and if, at that time, the people insist on and obtain greater reductions than they ask for now the companies will have themselves alone to blame. They object to the requirements of the Gallagher ordinance. They will find themselves compelled to accept three-cent fares later on.

IMPROVE THE GRAND JURIES.

Judge Tuley has started the new grand jury on its work, but not before he had changed its personnel to suit his appreciation of the importance of the jury's duties. In addressing the jurors he sought to impress on them the fact which has come to be regarded too lightly in some courts that "the grand jury is one of the most important branches of the judicial machinery." "I never knew a more perfect or more binding oath," he said, "than the one you have taken." If other Judges would look into grand juries as carefully as Judge Tuley does, the jurors would discharge their duties more trustworthily, and would not give rise to so many scandals.

The grand jury has been degenerating for years. The men who take part in its deliberations seek the position in most cases for their own personal benefit and selfish considerations, and not for the welfare of the community. Those who serve as grand jurors ought to be men of intelligence and probity. Their motives and acts ought to be above suspicion. They ought to be men of proved honesty in the community. But, as Judge Tuley pertinently suggests, grand juries as made up at present by the County Board are not composed of such sterling material. There have been scandals by the score, some open and based on specific charges of wrong doing, others were vague and based on rumors. But there should be no place for scandal or the suggestion of scandal in a grand jury. They should be eliminated entirely from the jury-room.

If there is no improvement in this respect, if subsequent grand juries do not indicate a reform from these questionable practices the Legislature may be inclined to exercise its power, and abolish the system totally on the ground that it has outlived its usefulness. But this drastic action should not be made necessary because of scandals. The grand jury ought not to be permitted to die in disrepute. It would be far better to elevate its standard, to raise it up out of the mire into which it seems to have sunk. In fact this must be done, and done speedily if the judicial system is not to be contaminated. As Judge Tuley said to the jury: "For the time being you are a part of this court," and the public will not permit of a stain on the good name of the court. If Judges who have grand juries in control will go through the lists of names and do some weeding out better results will be attained at once. This is the first step in a reform that has room for large growth.

THE STORY OF THE BANK FAILURE.

The causes which led up to the failure of the National Bank of Illinois are so clear on the surface that he who runs may read. The story is short and simple, but at the same time significant. The denouement has come swiftly and involves a situation revealing rank carelessness if not positive criminality. The moral of the story is obvious, particularly to directors who do not direct.

The Calumet Electric railway is one of the iridescent schemes born of World's Fair enthusiasm and launched full twenty years ahead of its time. It traverses a sparsely settled region and has few patrons except in pleasant summer days, when excursionists from the city feel like exploring a comparatively unknown section as a day's outing. It was organized and boomed by W. V. Jacobs, but early in the proceedings he became financially involved. His name was on obligations amounting to half a million, backed by Calumet Electric securities. In his search for some one upon whom to unload the obligations and securities he found the National Bank of Illinois. He was the fox in the well and the bank was the goat whom he coaxed into it and upon whose shoulders he clambered out. The directors were assured there would be speedy sales of two millions of the bonds in the Eastern market, but the Eastern market was shy and the sales were not made. The bank found itself loaded up with half a million of these obligations. To have ridden itself of them would have been the part of prudence, but, unwilling to incur a small loss, it went on putting in more money and preparing the way for bigger losses. The bank was at last saddled with $2,475,000 of Calumet Electric bonds, more than the bank's capital stock, a considerable portion of which was concealed in other accounts.

The next chapter in the story pertains to the rivalries and jealousies of other roads. They notified the Bank Examiner that these securities were much less valuable than he had been led to suppose. The Bank Examiner notified the Controller and the Controller ordered an investigation. The Clearing-House committee started the investigation which resulted in the suspension of the bank from the privileges of the Clearing-House and the closing of its doors. Other bad debts amounting to $2,068,000 helped to bring about this amazing failure. It probably added to the downfall that Mr. Schneider, who in his prime was an able and conservative banker, is now old and in feeble health. With an infirm man at the head, with reckless officials under him, and with directors who knew nothing of what was going on, it is not remarkable that the smash should have come. It is remarkable it did not come sooner. The policy of the bank invited a wreck and there was no way to prevent it except upon the impossible presumption that the bank was strong enough to carry bonds no one wanted for fifteen or twenty years, until they became of value. Instead of taking the bull by the horns when the obligations were comparatively small, and writing them off to profit and loss, it carried them along as live assets, paid 12 per cent dividends, put in more good money from time to time to get back lost money, and finally wound up where the State Savings and B. F. Allen's Banks wound up. It was bad banking carried on by weak and reckless men and it has ended where that kind of banking will always end, as the stockholders have found out to their sorrow. But a few days ago they might have sold their stock at the rate of $240 a share. Now it is worth almost that less than nothing. Controller Eckels was right in saying: "The failure of the National Bank of Illinois is due to injurious, reckless, and imprudent methods followed by the officers and not checked by the directors." That kind of a combination will break any bank.

HOLD THE DOORS IN CHECK.

Persons who have acquired the habit of expectorating in public buildings, cars, and other places, in violation of the laws of good breeding and good health, will indulge in the obnoxious practice hereafter at the risk of fine or imprisonment. The purpose of the Health Commissioner to stop these vile exhibitions by enforcing the laws strictly under which they are prohibited is commendable, and it is to be hoped his energy will not be relaxed through any fancy that the crusade is directed against an insignificant evil. Health considerations alone justify rigorous measures. It has been demonstrated that the spread of disease is facilitated immensely by means of saliva, and a war against unnecessary public expectoration is a war against disease. But, aside from the fact that health is menaced, the practice is a wanton and sickening violation of even an average sense of refinement. The man who indulges it in a public building, or in a car where people are forced to be huddled together, is disgusting to the highest degree. He defiles the place from whence there is no immediate escape for his victims, and in a manner which is too conspicuous to permit of being merely disregarded. He is only a degree more abominable, however, than the man who does the same thing on the sidewalks, leaving a wake of contamination which taxes the ingenuity of women to avoid sweeping up with their skirts.

There are doubtless many men who would consider themselves refined who have carelessly fallen into the habit of "doing as the Romans do," and who expectorate on sidewalks, and perhaps even in cars, without stopping to consider how obnoxious they are making themselves. It should not be necessary to go any further than remind these men of their criminal laxity. Their instincts of self-respect will in most cases respond at once, and they can be accounted reformed in advance. But the vast majority of the offenders cannot be made to realize that they are committing any serious offense. An appeal to the esthetic side of their natures would arouse only amazement. Expectoration at any time and in any place to them is as natural as any other of the vulgarities which make up their items of life. It would be folly to attempt to refine these people. It would be hopeless to trust to any voluntary surrender of a habit which to them seems a matter of course. They must be prevented by an enforcement of the laws from imposing this disgusting habit on persons who are obliged to be in their presence. After a sufficient warning they must be arrested and punished if they ride roughshod over the rights of others in this supremely detestable manner.

Men may be boors and vandals, but they have no right to obtrude the most characteristic manifestations of their vulgarity on their fellow-beings who are given no means of escape.

AS TO THE TREATMENT OF STREET BEGGARS.

With the approach of bitter cold weather each year begging increases on the streets. It is the belief of experts that during the coming months Chicago will see greater distress than ever before among the poverty-stricken—in all probability even greater than that attendant upon the winter following the World's Fair. That year conditions peculiar to Chicago prevailed, while this year the entire country has been afflicted by hard times.

While there is an increase in all kinds of poverty, the phase which, above all others, is constantly presenting itself to the public is street begging. Apparently no efficacious remedy has ever been found for the abatement of this nuisance. Since it is a necessary evil it must be handled intelligently and systematically. Supt. Trusdell of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and Brigadier William Brewer of the Salvation Army agree that street beggars should not be given assistance, because, according to their theory, they are unworthy. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the average citizen, after he has refused the solicitation of a beggar, often wonders whether he has made a mistake, and in doubtful cases his conscience is apt to trouble him for awhile. He sometimes feels that he may have refused assistance to a solicitor of alms who was really worthy.

Every one knows that there are many charities in Chicago, but not one in ten is familiar with the location of any charitable association situated near the heart of the city to which he could direct the unfortunates in the street. Again and again people wish they knew such places in order that they might direct people to them, and thus relieve their minds of worry concerning the needs and deserts of those soliciting assistance. There are four places of this character in the heart of the city, in which citizens may feel the utmost confidence, for at each of them unfortunates will receive the most merciful care and attention, and their cases attended to in such a way as may be warranted by investigation. All of them undertake to do whatever is necessary to relieve the immediate distress of the worthy. They are the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, at No. 53 La Salle street; the Salvation Army, in the Western Union Building; the Workingman's Home, Nos. 42 and 44 Custom-House place; and the Open Door Mission, No. 396 Dearborn street. In giving assistance to people on the street the bestower can have no idea whether or not he is giving alms to one who is worthy. The man may not only be an imposter in the story he tells, but he may have been helped a score of times within a few hours. In such cases as these charity can never be bestowed with intelligence. Time and again cases of imposition have been discovered and exploited in the daily papers, and this warning has begun to be heeded by those who read.

Therefore, to make sure that the unfortunates are given the treatment they deserve, and that the consciences of the passers-by be left untroubled, all supplicants for aid had best be directed to the above charities in the heart of the city.

ELEVATOR MEN MUST NOT DEAL IN GRAIN.

Judge Tuley has decided that the owners of the Chicago grain elevators, exercising as they do, a "kind of public employment" or agency, must not deal in grain. If they want to go into that business they must cease to be public warehousemen.

During the last ten years the practice has grown up, among the elevator men, of buying grain, and mixing and storing the grain with that of their customers. This practice has created profound dissatisfaction among the regular dealers in grain on the Board of Trade, who alleged that the business was being absorbed by these new rivals with their superior advantages. They have become the principal buyers and sellers of grain.

Finally the Board of Trade got the Attorney-General to bring suit against the warehousemen to enjoin them from committing the acts complained of. The injunction asked for has been granted by Judge Tuley.

The Judge holds that men who are engaged in the public employment or business of warehousemen should not be allowed to use their warehouses and the advantages their licenses confer in which to carry on a business in which they are the competitors of their own customers.

If this were permitted, he states, the elevator men will be enabled to secure a virtual monopoly of a business which they are not licensed to engage in. To the claim that the elevator men get the grain away from other dealers because they pay more for it, thus benefiting the producer, Judge Tuley answers that when a monopoly has been established finally then the producers will suffer.

The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court, so that Judge Tuley's decision is not final. But the force of his reasoning is such that the Supreme Court may not feel inclined to reverse him.

IN DEFENSE OF THE HAND ORGAN.

A leading newspaper in the City of New York recently made the editorial assertion that "most people agree that hand organs are a nuisance." This is a remarkable statement to come from Gotham, which has for a long time assumed to lead in musical matters, and clearly indicates that the erudite editor is not moved with the concord of sweet sounds as they emanate from the depths of the organ. Instead of most people agreeing that the hand organ is a nuisance they entertain just the opposite opinion. It is in fact the orchestra of the plain people, and its music gives as much pleasure to the lower million as the mighty creations of the great tone masters do to the upper ten—and perhaps more. Its melodies are easily understood and make a bee line to the popular heart. Moreover, in listening to the rapt strains of the hand organ one's mind is not distracted and confused by efforts to keep track of the technique of the performer. There is nothing to do but drink in the dulcet notes in copious drafts while the slow and steady turning of the crank soothes the mind and lends a dreamy sensuousness to the voluptuous strains of "After the Ball" or the "Sidewalks of New York."

Ever since the days of old Jubal, who was the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ, the hand organ has been a source of joy to every one except those who, like Jessica and the New York editor, are "never merry when they hear sweet music." Job declared that even the wicked rejoiced at the sound of the organ, and how much more, therefore, shall the upright man be thrilled with its melody? Probably the earliest conservatory of music ever established was a school for the hand organ, for Jeremiah declared that in his time they took the young men to grind. With this record of high antiquity it is a wanton assumption of musical superiority for one to deprecate the hand organ or declare it a nuisance. Whoever saw a child that did not love the instrument? Indeed, "such sweet compulsion doth in music lie" that the little ones flock about the organist as they did to listen to the enchanted music of the fantastic piper of Hamelin six hundred years ago. And who knows but the magical instrument which bewitched the children in that far distant time may have been a hand organ?

It is worth something to stand on a crowded street corner at the close of a day's distracting business and listen to the ravishing strains of a hand organ. Then the roar of the great city is hushed for the moment, and the cadences of the organ as the maestro turns the crank are to the wearied mind like a soothing poultice to an angry boil. In its rapt breathings the common people find a simple delight, and even the millionaire sometimes listens with a secret joy. And yet a New York newspaper advocates "sterner measures" in order to force these purveyors to public happiness to move on!

Ill betide that city when its grinders cease, because they are few, and all of its daughters of music shall be brought low.

Fare thee well, and if forever,
Four-cent fare, still fare thee well!
Henceforth shall we see thee never?
Well, let time and Yerkes tell!

There is something rotten in the state of Calumet.

It is interesting to learn that Gov. Altgeld is the favorite candidate for Mayor of Chicago down in Lemont, but it is not surprising.

Wet or dry,
Dreyer wet,
There's nothing left
For us to get!
—The Goslings.

Mr. Yerkes may not contribute much to the improvement of the Chicago River, but the tops of his tunnels will have to come down.

Verdi is only 82, and has no trouble at all in learning to ride a '96 bicycle.

Mr. Pingree has spoken of one or two things he would do if he were Mayor of Chicago. By the orderly process of annexing Detroit he may become Mayor of Chicago some day.

Still, it can be proved that there is a considerable number of voters in Delaware who have not sold their votes.

The next Kansas Legislature will contain Beans, Bacon, and a Cook, and ought to have no trouble in making provision for the support of all the State institutions.

Several papers have suggested that Mr. Lease be sent to the Kansas Legislature in order that he may have a chance for once in his life to become "speaker of the house," but the effort has fallen flat. Most of the papers have hastily concluded that "Mr. Lease" was merely a typographical error.

A man in Ohio who broke several of his ribs has found out that under the operation of the faith cure broken bones will not knit.

If the Cubans have settled finally on a flag Chicago can furnish almost any number of Poles for it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Why He Couldn't See Him.

"I'd like to see Mr. Wexworth," said the man at the front door.

"I'm sorry," replied the woman of the house, "but you can't see him—"

"He isn't sick, is he?"

"No, sir, but—"

"Then I think he'll see me. Tell him, if you please, that Willis Higgamore is here."

"I should like to oblige you, but—"

"Pardon me for being persistent, madame—you are Mrs. Wexworth, are you not?"

"I am."

"Pardon me for insisting, Mrs. Wexworth, but your husband and I are old and intimate friends. I dare say he is busy. In the old days when we were thrown together often he was always busy. A professional man has to be saving of his time. But I repeat that I am quite sure he will see me. I shall not detain him long, but while passing through the town where he lives I could never forgive myself if I didn't call and say 'how do you do?' if nothing else."

"You will excuse me if I say—"

"Your pardon again, madame, but will you oblige me by telling him I would like to see him?"

"I can't. He has been dead four years. I tried several times to tell you, but you wouldn't—certainly. No offense. Good day, sir."

The Old-Fashioned Oriental Way.

They send no glittering statements out
When a bank goes to smash in China,
To show 'tis solvent beyond a doubt.
When a bank goes to smash in China,
No pitying tears you see them shed,
But they take a big cheese knife instead,
And amputate the President's head,
And banks never break in China.

PERSONALS.

Prof. Charles Lane Poor of Johns Hopkins University has just finished the construction of an equatorial telescope which he will take with him to the North next summer in order to photograph the stars.

Judge C. G. Foster of the United States District Court in Kansas has announced that he will endow a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whose special mission it shall be to protect horses.

Lord Rosebery having said that he does not consider London favorable to the production of literary work, it is pointed out that Gibbon, Milton, Dr. Johnson, Keats, Fielding, Richardson, Grote, Browning, and Macaulay did most of their literary composition in the metropolis.

The British Medical Journal is inveighing against the use of so-called rice powder for the face, on the ground of its injurious effects on the skin. Some of the rice powders are alleged to be no longer composed of rice, but of chalk, white lead, starch, and alabaster in varying proportions.

In some remarks on the promised Byron revival W. E. Henley says that the public has "had enough of fluent minor lyrists and hidebound (if superior) sonneteers, and is disposed in the natural course of things to renew its contact with a great English poet who was also a principal element in the esthetic evolution of that modern Europe which we know."

The Humanitarian League of London has taken up the cudgels against vivisection and incidentally against the eating of the flesh of any animal that has been painfully killed. "The deliberate vivisection of turtles that gluttons may have soup" is absolutely condemned. Eels that have been skinned, lobsters boiled or broiled alive, and crabs likewise treated, are to be cut out from the bill of fare, and so also pork while there remains any risk that the pig may be tossed alive into the scalding water.

CURRENT NOTES.

Plaids—"Are we near the falls?" Guide—"Yes; if you can reduce the loudness of your attire a trifle, you'll be able to hear them roaring."—Philadelphia Call.

"Bozley, why is it that you never associate with Boberts any more?" "Gracious! man, Boberts is only a plumber. I'm a bicycle repairer."—Detroit Free Press.

Accounted For.—Papa—"Willie, where are those apples gone that were in the storeroom?" Willie—"They are with the gingerbread that was in the cupboard."—New Castle Chronicle.

Hobson—"I notice that they are having busy times at the Junta." Dobson—"Don't say Junta, for heaven's sake, man; call it Hoonta." Robson—"Great Cæsar, don't you fellows know enough to pronounce it Yunta?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Just thirty-three years ago today," said the old soldier, "the top of my head was grazed by a bullet." "There isn't much grazing there now, is there, grandpa?" was the comment of the youngest grandchild, and as the old gentleman rubbed his bare poll he had to admit the correctness of the assertion.—Indianapolis Journal.

Madge—"I was so sorry today. There was a poor woman that asked me for 10 cents to buy some milk for her baby. She said the little thing was starving, and I believe it was. O, dear, how it did look!" Helen—"And you didn't have any money with you. Too bad, wasn't it?" Madge—"I had only a dollar, and I wanted to buy Christmas cards with that. But I was awfully sorry for that poor woman and her baby."—Boston Transcript.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FOR PROTECTION

Senator-Elect McEnery of Louisiana Announces a Radical Departure—His New Attitude Causes Surprise.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 20.—United States Senator-elect S. D. McEnery, who was chosen by the Legislature last summer to succeed Senator Blanchard on March 4 next, declared himself in an interview today a protectionist, to the surprise of many who had classed him as an extreme free trader.

"I will throw no obstacle in the way of the Republicans in tariff legislation in the next Senate," said Judge McEnery. "I will not oppose anything that will help any part of the country for the reason alone that it is a party measure. I will support a measure proposed by any party if it will help this country. I realize, as many others now, that instead of running along with a deficit in the revenues, we should always have a surplus. There should always be a contingent fund, and the great Government of the United States, with its wealth and progress, should not be confronted with a deficit in its public revenues, and should never offer an excuse of inability to pay promptly all obligations.

"If a high tariff will give the required or more than the required amount of revenue I will favor a bill of that kind. I believe the Republicans should not be hampered in the Senate by any one in their attempts to do something for the country. I shall not oppose any proposition they may make simply because it is a Republican proposition. I believe a United States Senator should be for or against on the high grounds of its expediency or its benefit to the country. We realize in Louisiana the necessity for legislation that will build up and not destroy the industries by which we live. There is no use disguising the fact. Louisiana favors legislative protection for its industries, and I will support a measure that will give Louisiana her share.

"The tariff is not really a political question. It is an economical one, and ought never to have been dragged into politics. But we are obliged to make the most of things as we find them and as they are. So it seems to me to be the duty of representative men from this State to view the practical side of the question and let Louisiana interests and welfare be the first consideration."

"Will you demand a free silver rider to a Republican tariff bill?"

"No; that would be useless. It would be simply a plan for blockading legislation, and, as I have stated, I am not in favor of blocking tariff enactments the Republicans propose to make."

Senator McEnery is and has been for twenty years the leader of the Louisiana Democracy and the greatest power in Louisiana politics, having been twice Governor and now a Justice of the Supreme Court. His expressions may therefore be regarded as indicating a very material change on the tariff question of the Louisiana Democracy, which has been veering toward free trade, with the result of driving thousands of voters to the Republican ranks.

A Democratic Free-Trader's View of "Hearings."

New York World (Dem., free trade): Beginning on the 28th of this month there are to be "hearings" on the proposed new tariff bill. The theory of "hearings" is that they permit expert persons to give valuable information to the Ways and Means committee as to what the country needs in the way of tariff duties. The practice of "hearings" is something very different, as experience has proved. They are sittings at which the "fat-fryers," the campaign contributors, the "protected" manufacturers, and the trust monopolists of every name and character come forward to tell the Congress for whose election they have paid what tariff duties they demand as a means of enabling them to levy the tribute they desire upon the people.

There is glib talk now of "moderation," but after the committee shall have had its "hearings," as a sort of board of equalization to adjust the demands of the monopolist campaign contributors, the "moderation" will survive only as a form of speech. A tariff bill will be framed to meet as nearly as possible the demands of greed against need, to put the highest endurable burdens upon consumption for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many, and then the result will be lauded by the men who now talk of moderation as the most moderate and patriotic tariff bill ever framed. There was a "hereafter" to the McKinley bill. There will be a hereafter to this needless revival of high protectionism. The people who voted against free silver and its kindred follies did not vote to intrench monopoly in its power to oppress them. The people still know the way to the polls.

Agriculture Weeps.

The Hon. Samuel Wurzel Allerton of Chicago seems infirm of political purpose and even distrustful of his own genius. When his friends in the live stock industry proposed him as the man of men to be Secretary of Agriculture, and went to Canton in solemn procession to chant his praises to Maj. McKinley, the whole country, with the exception of a few boomers of other agricultural experts, shouted for joy. It was felt that at last agriculture was to be recognized by making Secretary thereof a practical farmer from a community of farmers. At last a man with sound views of steers and a correct theory of ensilage was to mount the hay wagon of state and drive on in triumph. Morton might mean well, but he had been in the rural districts too long. He had not escaped prejudice. Sam Allerton would come to his duties with an unfettered mind. No wonder there was happiness among the farmers. As a bucolic bard sang in an esteemed Chicago contemporary:

The grass is coming out,
The seeds begin to sprout;
The heifer and the cow
Make joyous rowdedow;
The shepherd, sheep, and lamb
Frisk, celebrating Sam.
Frisk, O, so brisk, O.
Forget free wool, and bleat for Farmer Sam!

And now Farmer Sam turns away from the chorus of his friends and from the garden path of duty, and says he wants to be in Senator Lindsay's Congress. Agriculture weeps. The Hon. Mart Madden of the Fourth Ward of Chicago, also a candidate for Senator, cannot bite his lips so hard that uncharitable language doesn't fall from them.—New York Sun.

The Iron Tariff.

Kansas City Star: The collapse of the steel pool at a time when American manufacturers are making locomotives and steel rails and warships for Japan indicates that increased tariff duties on iron are just the things which are not needed at the present time. The steelmaking industry is greater now than is necessary to supply home wants, and it needs the opportunity to go into foreign fields rather than license for pooling and robbing American consumers, which a high tariff would give it.

Galveston News: It is not strange that the window glass manufacturers who recently organized a trust are now demanding that the tariff on glass be adjusted to a higher protective basis. If it is true that the incoming administration is going to call a special session of Congress to undertake a revision of the tariff the window glass trust and other combinations will doubtless be on hand to push their demands.

Advice to Peffer.

December ages swiftly, and if the Hon. William Alfred Peffer of Kansas means to carry out his noble purpose of bringing the number of his speeches up to 500 before the holidays he needs to begin early and never stop. At present his record is only 438. His Populist constituents are inclined to look with severity upon what seems negligence from their point of view. There are plenty of statesmen among them who will undertake to make 500 speeches in a year, and yet Mr. Peffer has taken nearly six years to make 438 speeches. Populist eloquence stretches out an eager throat. Mr. Peffer must be more industrious or he will be supplanted by some more gifted long-distance orator.—Ex.

Shipping Cotton to China and Japan.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—The Pacific Mail steamship China, which sailed for the Orient yesterday, carried an enormous quantity of cotton for the mills in China and Japan. The steamship Belgic, the next to sail from here, is also engaged to carry cotton. Formerly all cotton for the Orient went by way of New Orleans, but when the mills in China and Japan grew and multiplied the demand became very great.

Senator Sherman's Danger.

Springfield Republican: If Senator Sherman runs again for the Senate he may be defeated for the same reason a certain Congressman was in the South. "We thought we should like to know how it seemed to vote for some one else before we died," said one of his constituents in explanation of the phenomenon.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY

Paris is excited over an American style of robbery, which has just struck that town. The story is told by the Paris correspondent of the New York Sun: "The proprietor of a fine restaurant of a certain class was the victim of a third swindle, though 'twas more a joke than a fraud. A party of four young bloods dined one evening, not wisely but too well and too expensively, at his establishment. After a magnificent repast in a private room there was a dispute about who should pay and the proprietor was sent for. Each of the diners declared that he was there as the guest of the other three. The dispute went on in a jocose fashion until the restaurant-keeper threatened to call the police unless his money was forthcoming. The four young men were annoyed at this suggestion. "Is that the way you treat gentlemen?" exclaimed one of the party. "Now, see here. Since we are out for a lark I propose that we blindfold you, Mr. Proprietor, and the one of us whom you catch first will pay for the supper and for two more bottles of champagne." The restaurant-keeper agreed. He was securely blindfolded, and he groped about the apartment in vain for a quarter of an hour. Then he pulled off the bandage to find that the four revelers had fled.

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The part played by the Bank of Spain in floating the new loan destined to provide resources for the continuance of the war in Cuba has placed that institution in a very awkward position. For, in addition to the immense sums which it has furnished to the government itself, it has advanced one way and another nearly $40,000,000 to people who subscribed for the loan. The bank may therefore be said to have found the major portion of the money subscribed. Besides this, the bank is a creditor to the government under various heads to the extent of more than $250,000,000. Inasmuch as the capital fully paid up of the bank, together with its reserve fund, only amounts to $30,000,000, it will readily be seen that the strain to which this, the leading financial institution in Spain, is being subjected is tremendous and cannot be continued much longer before disaster ensues.

* * *

The following is an extract from a letter received in Mobile, Ala., by a well-known business man from a Baltimore capitalist who is much interested in the development of the South: "We are all happy here over the result of the election and look for good times and active business. The South has hurt herself with capitalists and it will take her a long time to recover from it. Every man of influence among you ought to use it to induce your people to ally themselves with the people who have worked for and with them in the past. What good has Kansas, Nebraska, or Colorado ever done for the South? Or what can they ever do for her? Hasn't she been developed largely by the capitalists of New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and others? Unfortunately she cannot do without this foreign capital, and she had better stop scaring it away."

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The item in the French budget asking for $40,000,000 for the improvement of the navy is an incident indicative of the times, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The fact is appreciated by all civilized governments that the warfare of the future will be more largely upon the high seas than by invasion of an enemy's territory, and more attention is being given to naval than to military equipment. In this commercial age the most effective fighting is that directed toward the destruction and interruption of commerce and the interference with colonial relations. Great Britain was the first of the great nations to see this vantage ground and to occupy it, but the others are following after her lead.

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Among the memories of the recent political campaign the recollection of some of the transparencies carried by college students in the torchlight processions is not the least amusing. In the big parade in Boston the Harvard Dental College students carried among their mottoes these two striking aphorisms: "Gold Makes Sound Money and Sound Teeth," and "We Furnish Gas to George Fred Williams." Some of the sophomores masqueraded as coming from Radcliff College, with the trenchant motto: "We Want Gold Rings." Every one remembers how heartily President Cleveland laughed, at the recent Princeton celebration, at the motto the Princeton boys held before him: "Send Your Sons to Princeton, Grover."

* * *

The Paris Vélo, a daily journal devoted to bicycling, has opened its columns to opinions, in interview or communication, concerning the bill providing for a bicycle tax which will shortly be debated in the Chamber of Deputies. A reporter of the Vélo called on Emile Zola, who is well known as an enthusiastic cyclist

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PALMER HOUSE A HIVE.

POLITICIANS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE ADD TO THE SWARM.

W. H. Hinrichsen Proves to Be a Loadstone and Many Go to the Great Northern Hoping to See John R. Tanner and Get Some Hint in Regard to the United States Senatorial Outlook—Van Cleave Demonstrates His Diplomatic Genius in Receiving

The scenes in the Palmer House yesterday brought recollections of the Leland in Springfield two or three days before a General Assembly meets. The rotunda of the hotel was filled to overflowing with members of the General Assembly and Senators and Mayors of cities from the interior of the State, to say nothing of a countless swarm of people who were interested in politics or had designs on Federal or State patronage. They would seem to be as countless as the sands of the sea, for they were coming and going all the time.

It was estimated that over half of the members of the Assembly had come to Chicago to join their city brethren in acceptance of the invitation of the Civic Federation for a friendly family dinner. There was nothing of a partisan nature in the occasion, because the Democrats will vote on the Civic Federation measures just the same as the Republicans. The Democrats made a good showing considering they are in the minority in the Assembly.

W. H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State, and Chairman of the State Central committee, arrived early in the morning and spent a good part of the day conferring with his old friends. "Buck" Hinrichsen was a brand saved from the burning in the last election. He got into Congress just in time to save himself from the falling walls of Democracy in Illinois. He was at peace with all the world yesterday, and if he had any sorrow or trouble in his mind it was kept well to himself.

Contest of the Minority.

The Democrats in the House are getting into a contest over the minority candidate for the Speakership, who by virtue of his nomination will select the minority representation on the standing committees of the House. All the candidates for this position were on hand—Col. Free P. Morris of Watseka, Caleb C. Johnson of Whiteside, Michael Stoskopf of Stevenson, Capt. James Henry Farrell of Cook, and several others.

A number of Democrats from out in the State were in the country, notably Braden of the Twenty-ninth, McEnery of the Thirty-third, and Barnes of the Forty-second. They have nothing to say as to the organization of the General Assembly, and took so little interest in the proceedings from a political point of view that they didn't even express themselves as to the choice they might have for the complimentary nomination for the United States Senate.

All day long the visitors kept gravitating between the Great Northern and the Palmer. The Republicans wanted to see John R. Tanner and have a talk with him about the Senatorship or the organization of the House. They thought possibly they might get from him some hint or intimation as to what he thought was best to be done under the circumstances, so they went over to the Great Northern to see the Captain. A few of them ran the gantlet and got into his presence.

Hard to See "The Captain."

By the way, it is no easy task to see Capt. Tanner. He has three communicating rooms. His son, "Mack," sits in the general reception room and heads off as many visitors as possible. If they get by "Mack" they land in a room where J. R. B. Van Cleave acts as buffer—a job for which nature has eminently qualified him. Mr. Van Cleave is always good-natured and equally firm. He has been known to dismiss many of Tanner's personal friends in such a happy manner that they felt they were doing Tanner a favor by not seeking his presence. Van always says: "O, you want to see the Governor, do you? I haven't seen him today myself. He's in the other room writing his message to the General Assembly. No, I don't know that I will see him this afternoon. He's in there with his stenographer, and if he wants me he will rap on that door, which is locked on the inside, and call me in there. And he'll have to rap pretty loud, for the door is a double one. You know, 'Squire, the Governor is very busy these days. He has matters of a personal nature to attend to, and applications for office-seeking to consider. I frequently don't see him myself for days at a time. Come down to Springfield to the inauguration and then you will have an opportunity to talk with him as long as you want to. Here are a lot of protection-prosperity buttons to take home to the children."

That's about the song Van Cleave sings, and it is done so neatly and quietly that no one takes offense at it.

Tanner Holds His Peace.

Capt. Tanner didn't have a word to say as to the Speakership or the Senate or the organization of the upper branch of the General Assembly. It isn't Tanner's time to talk. He is a good deal of a general and considerable of a diplomat, with a knack of watching a situation and taking advantage of the culmination. He acts swiftly, being thoroughly advised as to the conditions. It is safe to say that Tanner will lose none of these attributes since he has become the choice of the people of the State for Governor. He will act at the proper time, and people of the State will know pretty nearly what he wants, for he isn't given to hypocrisy or double dealing.

So the men who are deeply interested in the organization of the House might as well possess their souls in patience. Tanner will have something to say after a time and when he does an issue will be formed which can be given to the public.

Hopes of the Aspirants.

At present Cochran of Moultrie would seem to have more votes than any other candidate. He is supported by Guffin, Jonathan Merriam, Payne of Rock Island, and a number of other able legislators. He hasn't enough votes to carry the caucus, but his friends are doing their best to pull him through. Cochran has about twenty votes to a certainty, and Schubert has easily that many, too, if Cook County stands by him. Col. Bryan has a good following, and will have more votes probably on the second ballot than on the first. Needles has eight or ten, and Selby a small following to begin with, which is likely to increase. Charles Allen's strength is not as great on the start as many people would suppose. He is in an easy position to force the running, and it is believed his name will be among the few in at the finish.

Some of these candidates are counting on the support of the same men, as investigations of their private lists show beyond shadow of a doubt. Somebody is going to be badly deceived when the finish comes.

Organization of the Senate.

But something has happened. An everlasting quarrel has been going on for a year or more over the organization of the Senate. The Republicans were split into two factions and they were quarreling with each other all the time. It was intimated a day or two ago on the best authority that the quarrel was getting so personal that Tanner would interfere and call a halt. Yesterday the brethren were as mild as doves. A great many country Senators were in, notably Bogardus of Ford, Kanan of Macon, Willoughby of St. Clair, Dunlap of Champaign, and Munro of Will. Littler of Sangamon was there, too, and Hull of Marion.

Dunlap is about in this position: He wants the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, a position he held two years ago. The disposition of the Senators this time appears to be to give this office to a member from some district, if one can be found, in which there is no State institution.

Where Dunlap Stands and Why.

This doesn't suit Dunlap, because he has the State University down his way, and this university wants half a million dollars for chemical laboratories, repairs, and things of that sort. The old "lab" burned down a short time ago, involving a total loss of many thousands of dollars. The building didn't amount to much, but the equipment compared favorably with any in the United States. That is the reason why, it is said, Dunlap is so anxious to get his old place back.

"Billy" Mason pitched his headquarters, temporary as they were, on the parlor floor of the Palmer, getting the same rooms John Kelly, the leader of Tammany, had way back at the national convention of 1884. And you could hear William E. Mason's laugh all over the hotel. He was joyous and cheerful, and frankly told those who called him that he thought he was going to be elected to the Senate beyond a shadow of doubt. Dave Littler of Sangamon says he is going to be a candidate for the Senate, too, and thinks his chances as good as those of anybody else, for he has two or three votes to begin with. The talk of the visitors from out of town concerning the Senatorship amounted to next to nothing. They seemed to be willing to concede the Senatorship to Cook, but realized the fact Cook hadn't agreed on anybody as yet. If Cook should declare itself for some candidate then the country members will gallop off to John R. Tanner to see what he has to say about it. This contest is more chaotic than ever, being absolutely void of definite position. Mason has some votes, and so has Carr and Hitt and Cannon. There will be other candidates after a time, and plenty of them, too.

WILL BELABOR MADDEN TONIGHT.

Arrangements Complete for the Central Music Hall Meeting.

All the arrangements are complete for the anti-Madden meeting to be held tonight at Central Music Hall. Everything indicates an overflow attendance. The Committee on Arrangements held its final meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Charles Truax and completed all the details.

The committee reports that 95 per cent of the tickets for seats have been given out. The remainder will be distributed today at the offices of the following: George Cutter, No. 851 Rookery Building; Charles Truax, No. 75 Wabash avenue; O. B. Taft, No. 140 Dearborn street; E. J. Piggott, No. 43 South Water street, and Joseph Powell, No. 240 Jackson street.

Several of the men who are conducting the fight against Mr. Madden say they are in favor of holding similar meetings in all parts of the city and carrying the crusade into the country if necessary to defeat his Senatorial aspirations. Mr. Truax said yesterday that the fight was purely non-partisan and without any attempt to advance the interests of any other candidate.

ALD. O'NEILL AGAIN A CANDIDATE.

Assures His Fellow-Citizens That He Will Stand for Re-election.

Ald. John O'Neill of the Thirty-fourth Ward formally announced last night that he is a candidate for reelection.

A delegation called at the Alderman's home, No. 5901 Wabash avenue last night and presented a paper containing the signatures of 6,000 voters of the Thirty-fourth Ward asking him to make the race for reelection.

Ald. O'Neill assured his friends that he would stand as a candidate in the spring.

REPORT OF COUNTY-ATTORNEY ILES.

Review of a Year's Work Embodies Commendation of the Law Against Brutal Husbands and Fathers.

County-Attorney Iles filed his annual report for 1896 with the County Board yesterday. In it he gives a detailed review of the work accomplished in his office during the last twelve months.

The statement of the work connected with the Circuit and Superior Courts, with the amounts involved, is as follows:

Total suits pending Jan. 1, 1896	$365,508.99
Total suits entered since Jan. 1, 1896	2,475.00
Total suits for the year	365,073.99
Total disposed of to Dec. 15, 1896	41,575.00
Pending Dec. 15, 1896	321,498.99
Amount in controversy Jan. 1, 1896	365,508.99
Amount in controversy Dec. 15, 1896	321,498.99
Docket reduced	44,100.00

During the year four mandamus suits were entered, three were allowed and one was dismissed.

In the United States Court two suits are pending, a suit for ejectment, entitled Beck vs. Cook County et al. and Sorg vs. D. H. Kochersperger et al.

In the Supreme Court seven suits are pending, the most important of which is the ejectment case brought by the county against the city.

In the Appellate Court seven cases are pending. On the chancery and tax docket sixteen cases were pending on Jan. 1, 1896, and 265 suits have been entered since. There were 231 cases disposed of and fifty are yet pending. The taxes collected by suit during the year amounted to $6,213.18.

The County Court docket shows 1,228 cases docketed and tried or petitions disposed of. The amount in cash orders entered was $10,171 and paid out by order of court $7,091. In the quasi-criminal docket 312 cases were handled.

The law compelling brutal husbands and fathers to support their wives and children or go to jail is commended. The law is still defective in some places, says the County Attorney, but with the assistance of Judge Carter he has undertaken to draw up a new one, which will include such amendments as experience has taught are needed.

Mr. Iles also argues for a more thorough investigation of the insane cases before they are brought before the court at the detention hospital.

REFLECTS ON EX-RECORDER CHASE.

Report of the Experts to the County Board Finance Committee Makes a Bad Showing.

The report of the experts who have been examining the affairs of ex-County Recorder Chase has been received by the County Board Finance committee, but its contents have not been made public.

The report shows, it is said, that the former Recorder has turned into the Treasury nearly $30,000 less than he should have done. Nearly $25,000 has been paid out to the employés for extra work, when, according to the experts, a great part of this so-called extra labor was never performed. J. J. Ryan, an employé, told the investigators he was paid $10 per month for extra work, whereas Ryan claims he has not written any folios for several years. A. Arnold claims he has never done any folio work, while in September, 1894, he receipted for $36.60, but drew no salary for that month.

The method of keeping the pass books, according to the investigators, has been altogether wrong. Over 200 pass books are issued to the folio writers in which to keep a record of the work done by them each day, but only 117 were found by the experts. Part of these were in a mutilated condition.

There has been any amount of manipulation of the pay-rolls, according to the experts. There are lists of names of those not on salary or folio rolls credited with having drawn money. In these cases the names have been added to the pay-roll after a copying impression has been made of the balance of the pay-roll.

The experts claim that the abstract firms of the city have been paying into the Recorder's office $42 per week, and that for information supplied to the newspapers the Recorder has received $100 per week. The work done for this money having been performed by men who are on the pay-roll of the county. No one received any salary for the seven days in December except Mr. Chase.

All the employés in the County Building except those in the Treasurer's office, where the salaries are not fixed, received their pay to date yesterday. In the Treasurer's office the salaries are paid on account. For the first time in four years the employés of the Recorder's office were paid their wages and salaries to date.

President Healy of the County Board is outspoken in condemnation of the condition in, which ex-Recorder Chase has left his employés, and recommends the employés immediately sue Mr. Chase, making the county a co-defendant in the case. The matter, he thinks, could be disposed of before the March term of the Superior Court. By making the county co-defendant the county could recover from Mr. Chase's bondsmen.

ANGRY CROWD PURSUES JOHN KOSEKI.

He Shoots at His Wife and Threatens Violence, but Policeman McNulty Captures Him.

John Koseki fired two shots at his wife yesterday while she was walking along North Ashland avenue, near Blackhawk street, and an infuriated crowd of men and women surrounded him. Ugly threats were made, but the timely arrival of Policeman McNulty prevented violence.

Koseki wanted his wife to return and live with him. She refused and started to run, whereupon he fired twice and called on her to stop. The frightened woman screamed, and this had the effect of arousing the entire neighborhood. She sought refuge in a coal office at No. 634 Ashland avenue, and the door was barricaded by one of the men in the office.

Koseki stood on the outside, flourishing the revolver and threatening his wife with violence if she came out. Some one in the crowd suggested that an attempt be made to disarm the man. Koseki heard and ran south on Ashland avenue, revolver in hand, followed by nearly 100 men, women, and boys, and threats were made to handle him roughly if he was caught.

Officer McNulty, who was standing at Milwaukee avenue, intercepted Koseki, who pleaded for protection, and placed him under arrest. McNulty took his prisoner to the Rawson Street Station, where he was locked up and charged with assault with intent to kill. He is a laborer, 27 years old. It was his desire, he said, to frighten his wife, not to kill her.

HOLDS POOLROOM MEN.

JUDGE TULEY COMMITS THE WHITE CASES TO THE GRAND JURY.

Proprietor of the Dearborn Street Resort Testifies That Money Was Received Only for Transmission to Milwaukee, but This Does Not Exonerate Either the Telegraph Operator or Those Handling the Cash —Other Hearings Today.

Judge Tuley, sitting as an examining magistrate, held to the grand jury yesterday four of the seven men who appeared before him on a charge of violating the gambling laws of Illinois, as follows:

Fred, alias "Bud," White, keeper of the poolroom No. 125 Dearborn street; bonds $1,000.
J. Schwartz, telegraph operator for White; bonds $500.
John Oden, receiver of wagers for White; bonds $500.
Matt Goodman, cashier for White; bonds $500.

White is held as the keeper of the poolroom, and Schwartz, Oden, and Goodman as aiders and abettors in the operation of a common gambling-house.

Harry Lee, Charles Elliott, and J. A. Waldon, clerks in the employ of White, were discharged.

Question as to Employes.

Judge Tuley hesitated about holding any of the employés. The prosecution, however, contended that the telegraph operator, receiver of money, cashier, and clerk contributed to the violation of the law and, therefore, aided and abetted White, the keeper, and was as guilty as he. It was urged that if these men were not held to the grand jury it would put the police to the necessity in the trial of cases to come to identify the proprietor. The proprietor might be absent in another State and in that event all those who aided and abetted in the operation of the gambling room might be allowed to escape.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dupuy argued that any person in charge of the gambling room could be held as a principal and Judge Tuley, after some consideration, concluded to hold the telegraph operator and the men who handled the money.

The men were allowed to go on the bonds heretofore given until today, when they will be required to give new bonds.

The maximum fine upon conviction in the Criminal Court is $1,000.

Remarks of Judge Tuley.

Judge Tuley, in the course of his remarks after the evidence was all in, said:

"The question which presents itself here is the intent. I do not believe that any of the money placed in White's hands was ever telegraphed to Milwaukee. The acceptance of money for that alleged purpose was a mere pretense. The question here is, What was that room at No. 125 Dearborn street conducted for? What did the people who went there suppose they were doing?

"The use of the premises to facilitate betting was a violation of the law, even though the bets were placed outside the State. The men who went to White's room to place wagers did not know North, the Milwaukee man with whom they are said to have placed their wagers. Then why should they send their money by telegraph to him? The question is, Whom did they trust?

"No man of ordinary intelligence will say that the men who went to that room did not intend to bet right there. The method by which an evasion of the law was sought was simply a cunningly devised scheme to escape the criminal law, while violating it."

The men accused were arrested in the wholesale pool-room raids of Dec. 12.

Police Are in Evidence.

Chief of Police Badenoch, Inspector Fitzpatrick, and a score of Central Station detectives were present to prosecute. The courtroom was crowded with the men arrested in different alleged gambling-houses. City Prosecutor Tatge and Assistant Corporation Counsel Dupuy represented the prosecution while Edward Morris appeared for all the alleged gamblers.

Detectives C. C. Johnson, Welbasky, Ross, Stible, and others told all about the raid upon the alleged gambling-house and what was found in it.

By way of defense "Bud" White and his clerks went on the stand and declared they did only a commission business and telegraphed all money received to Milwaukee. It was the contention of the defense that no law of Illinois had been violated. The bets accepted on foreign races and other events were not made in Chicago.

It was shown that White had tickers and telegraph instruments in his place, but it was argued that the betting was done in Milwaukee. The method was for a man to enter White's room and there learn from the tickers what was going on in the sporting world. Then, if the visitor to the pool-room desired to make a wager, he simply deposited the amount he wanted to bet and it was telegraphed to Milwaukee.

Testimony of White.

Fred, alias "Bud" White, in his evidence asserted that he had a direct private leased wire between Chicago and Milwaukee. White said he had made a contract for the service with the Western Union Telegraph company.

Chief Operator Halligan was called to the witness stand in rebuttal, and denied the statement of White. He said that White had a wire running from his place of business in Dearborn street to the main office of the Western Union Telegraph company, but it was not a direct wire to any place outside of Chicago. All messages sent out by White were received in the main office and retransmitted. The same was true of all messages received.

Mr. Halligan was plied with questions on cross-examination, which tended to reveal matters of business in connection with the transmission of certain classes of quotations. He declined to answer on the ground that it was the policy of his company to throw about all persons availing themselves of the service of the company a safeguard of secrecy.

The court ruled that the witness need not answer questions not pertinent to the issue at bar.

Corporation Counsel Dupuy suggested to the court that it was evident that White had committed perjury, and that cognizance should be taken of the fact.

Benefit of a Doubt.

Judge Tuley remarked that White might have been under the impression that he had a direct wire to Milwaukee, and the court was willing to grant that White did not know the difference between a special wire and one that only ran a few blocks, and would therefore not pay any attention to the suggestion of perjury.

A considerable part of the afternoon was devoted to arguments of counsel.

The prosecution insisted that a violation of the law had been shown, while the defense argued that no violation of the laws of Illinois had been shown, and that no one could be punished for sending money to Milwaukee, by telegraph or otherwise, to be bet on horse races or used in any other way.

Today the case of J. E. Woods and A. L. Dunn, keepers of the pool-room at No. 170 Madison street, will be heard. The clerks in this case, who are co-defendants, are:

E. Warner,	H. T. Lewis,
H. S. Shannon,	C. Morgan,
C. F. Taylor,	John Kelly,
J. M. Stark.	Charles Reef.

The question as to the holding of the tickers, blackboards, telegraph instruments, tickets, etc., now in the possession of the police as evidence, will also be disposed of today.

WRIT IS SERVED ON A BANQUETER.

Mayor Newton of Lewiston Gets a Summons in a $10,000 Suit.

Operatives from the Farley Detective Agency yesterday succeeded in serving the summons to a suit for $10,000 on W. G. Newton, Mayor of Lewiston, Ill., who came to Chicago to attend the Civic Federation banquet.

Newton was sued some time ago by Joseph Farley, proprietor of the agency, for damages claimed on account of alleged acts of personal violence perpetrated in Lewiston in 1895, and which are said to have been instigated by the Mayor.

COUGHLIN'S BOND IS FORFEITED.

Alderman Fails to Appear When His Case Is Called.

The case of Ald. John Coughlin, who was arrested on a warrant issued some time ago by Justice McCallum of Evanston, charging him with keeping his saloon open on Sunday, was called yesterday before that magistrate, but the defendant did not appear, and his bond was declared forfeited. The case was brought by the Rev. W. W. Clark of the National Sunday Observance League.

Magnificent boxes of fine candy for presents from 60 cents upwards at Gunther's.

GERMANIA MEN FAIL TO FIND A FOX.

Sportsmen Who Plan a Chase at Genoa Junction Give It Up and Have a Cocking Main.

Members of the Germania club who went to Genoa Junction for a fox hunt yesterday —a real live fox hunt—with no Humane Society to interfere—found Reynard too sly to show himself; and the day closed with an inglorious series of cocking mains, followed at night with a still more inglorious coon hunt.

Thus ended the second attempt of M. J. McGarigle, Tobe Broderick, and the other enthusiasts to introduce this imported sport on American soil.

The hunt was scheduled for yesterday, and Tobe Broderick, master of the hounds, came down early to make arrangements with Jesse Allen, the famous Wisconsin trapper. Only a few other members of the Germania club arrived, owing probably to the early hour at which the only train for Genoa Junction leaves Chicago.

But the real live fox hunt did not come off, after all. The trouble was that the hunters could find no fox. The whole morning was spent in following trails, but Jesse Allen's keen-scented hounds could find no fox for the hunters. Reynard was evidently feeling shy of his guests.

"It will be a long run before the foxes show up," said Tobe Broderick, "but the hounds will keep the trail if it takes all night."

But the visitors began to tire of waiting for the fox hunt, and other diversions had fortunately been planned. Some of Genoa Junction's gamiest cocks were summoned to duty, and in the afternoon and evening the Chicago visitors gave themselves up to a carnival of cock fighting and coon hunting.

Genoa Junction is seventy miles from Chicago, and is just over the Wisconsin line. The district abounds in wolves and foxes, and the State offers large bounties for their brushes.

ROENTGEN RAY PICTURE AS EVIDENCE

Reveals Bullet in a Man's Head in a Case Where It Was Alleged No Shot Was Fired.

The introduction of a Roentgen ray photograph as evidence in a criminal case was witnessed yesterday, for the first time in Chicago, in Justice Kehoe's court.

Frank Dugan, No. 363 Park avenue, was charged by Thomas Taylor, No. 281 Walnut street, with assault with intent to kill. On the night of Dec. 10 Dugan and Taylor had a quarrel, during which Taylor struck Dugan. The latter drew a revolver, Taylor says, and shot him near the left temple. Dugan and his friends testified no shots were fired during the quarrel.

Taylor ran to the office of Dr. Tagert on West Lake street, who dressed the wound, but was unable to find the bullet.

"I would like to introduce some more testimony, your Honor, which will show to the satisfaction of every one that Taylor was shot and still has the bullet in his head," said Assistant City Prosecuting Attorney J. E. Ingram.

Justice Kehoe granted the request, and W. C. Fuchs produced a photograph of Taylor's head taken a few days after the alleged shooting, with a round black spot marking the place where the bullet now lies.

Justice Kehoe allowed the introduction of the photograph as evidence. The attorney representing Dugan was so taken by surprise he agreed readily to a continuance to Jan. 2 when it was suggested by Justice Kehoe.

BIG TURKEY HUNT IN THE "LEVEE."

Negroes Finally Capture the Unlucky Fowl After a Chase and Siege of Two Hours.

The "levee" district was in a state of great commotion yesterday afternoon over a large turkey which escaped from a freight car at Sixteenth and Clark streets. As the fowl came over the Twelfth street viaduct a dozen negroes gave chase. Others joined them until a large crowd, with clubs and rocks, was in full pursuit.

The odds against it were too great, and the turkey finally sailed away, alighting on a Clark street electric car. Here it remained until Harrison street was reached, after which it took a sudden flight and landed in the street near the police station. Its feet had hardly touched the pavement when a shower of bricks and clubs fell around it, but none struck it.

Pursued by the crowd, the turkey again took a trip through the "levee" and finally landed on top of a southbound Rock Island freight car. Riding was evidently not to the bird's liking, for it soon left the car and took refuge on the roof of the Rock Island freight house in Pacific avenue, near Taylor street.

Here it remained for nearly two hours while the crowd continued to throw stones and other missiles at it. Finally one of the stones disabled the fowl, and it slipped off the roof and fell into the arms of a fat negro, who hurried with it into a near-by house.

SELL PEACH STONES FOR ALMONDS.

Fruit Dealers in State Street Swindle Christmas Shoppers and the Victims Complain.

The Health Department yesterday received numerous complaints that several fruit dealers in State street have been imposing on Christmas shoppers by selling peach stones, cut to a proper size, for almonds. A large number of persons have been swindled.

An examination of the samples proved them to be peach stones ground smooth. They bear a striking resemblance to the genuine nuts. One dealer at the southwest corner of Van Buren and State streets has been doing a thriving business for several days in selling the imitation almonds.

The police have been ordered to arrest the swindlers.

RHODE DEFIES CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Superintendent Threatens to Resign Rather than Have Inspector Rose Come Back.

Supt. Rhode of the City Street and Alley Cleaning Department is "hot" over the refusal of the Civil Service Commission to accept the discharge of D. E. Rose, the garbage inspector of the Fourteenth Ward. He declares Rose is to be retained simply because he is a civil service appointee, and he defies the Civil Service Board to return him to his old position. He said yesterday he would resign rather than allow Rose to come back.

COAL MINERS AND AGENTS CONFER.

Slight Increase in Prices Ordered, but Consumers Will Not Be Affected.

A conference of the Ohio Coal Association with some of the Chicago agents was held at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. One of the most important things decided on at the meeting was a raise of from 45 to 61 cents per ton to meet the new Fittsburg increase.

W. P. Rend said yesterday that this action would have no effect on the price of coal to consumers. He said it was merely the restoration of the prices paid for mining bituminous coal, which had been cut down some time ago in a trade conflict. He said that a convention of coal dealers in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illnois would be held at an early day, probably at Columbus, with a view of restoring these prices throughout those States.

GLAHE AND HAYES LOSE LICENSES.

Police Complain That Robberies Were Committed in Their Places.

Mayor Swife yesterday revoked the saloon licenses of Frank Glahe, No. 475 Clark street, and Thomas Hayes, No. 50 Hubbard court. The police complained that robberies had been committed in the two places.

HOLIDAY RATES.

The Great Rock Island Route.

Low rates for round-trip during holidays over the whole system of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway. Tickets sold on four dates. Ask any ticket agent of this company for rates, limits, and full particulars in reference to these round-trip tickets. John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago.

BRAINS HIS OWN SISTER.

JOHN RYAN USES A BLUDGEON WITH HORRIBLE EFFECT.

Another Brother Returns Just After the Bloody Deed and Is Led to the Scene of the Tragedy by Its Principal—Fire Department Responds to an Alarm in Time to Prevent a Blaze—Arrest Follows a Desperate Struggle.

After contending incessantly with his neighbors, and having been put under bonds to keep the peace, John Ryan, a cabbage peddler, fancied his business was ruined, and in a moment of anger yesterday took the life of his sister, Catherine Ryan, at their home, No. 45 Lowell place, by crushing her skull with a baseball bat.

Ryan and his sister were alone at the time, so there was no witness to the deed, although the Mautauski family, on the floor below, heard an unusual noise and spread alarm among the neighbors.

The man upset the kitchen stove after committing the murder, in the hope, it is supposed, of wiping out the evidence of his crime by burning the building. The prompt interference of neighbors and the arrival of firemen resulted in the extinguishment of the flames before they had spread.

Sergt. Hartnett of the Maxwell Street Station, who by chance was passing near the dwelling, saw Ryan leaving, and put him under arrest at Taylor street and Ashland avenue, after a hard struggle.

Brandishes a Bloody Club.

He carried a bloody club and attempted to use it on the officer. He was locked up at the Maxwell Street Station where he made no concealment of his guilt. It is thought he may be crazy.

"My business was ruined," was his answer to questions, "and after being arrested for striking a woman I did not dare go back to my old customers for their patronage."

Just before dark Mrs. Annie Mautauski, who occupies a floor in the house where the Ryans lived, heard angry words and divined Ryan was doing mischief. She heard furniture upset and heavy tramping back and forth, and, although there was no outcry, she jumped to the conclusion that he was beating his sister. She ran next door and told several neighbors to go after a policeman.

When she got back to her house her children said the noise had grown louder, and that Miss Ryan had screamed once. It had ceased at that time, however, the moment Ryan came heavily down the steps, and, fearing he would attack her, the woman locked her door.

As Ryan reached the front door he was met by his brother, Patrick, who is an insurance collector, and had been living at the home of his brother and sister. The blood-stained club and the livid face of John Ryan told the brother there had been a tragedy.

"What have you done?" he asked.

"Come and see," said the man with deliberate calm.

Tragedy Is Revealed.

The pair returned up-stairs and a glance answered the questioner. His sister lay across the threshold of the kitchen door. Her injuries rendered her unrecognizable. Neither man stepped into the room, so Patrick Ryan did not detect the coals upon the floor, which were beginning to ignite the floor and casement. He retreated hastily down-stairs.

Both men passed into the street. John Ryan hailed John McCormick, a driver, and told him he had killed his sister. Another driver heard the confession, and both sought the police. Sergt. Hartnett appeared and ordered the Ryan brothers to surrender.

John Ryan, dropping his bloody club, put his hand to his pocket. His brother caught his hand, and the next moment Hartnett was struggling with him. It took both men to overpower Ryan, but it was found he did not have a revolver.

Neighbors meanwhile discovered smoke coming out of the second flat, and an alarm was sent in. Firemen were on the scene promptly, and the blaze was quickly put out.

The woman's body was taken to the Cook County Morgue. Ryan was locked up at the Maxwell Street Station. He would not talk about his deed except to admit it.

The Ryan brothers and their sister had dwelt together for several years. John is 45 years old and his sister was 35 years. They quarreled a good deal, it is said, as a result of a feud between John and the down-stairs family. Two months ago John was arrested and put under peace bonds. From that day, it is said, he has neglected his business.

DEATH REMOVES AN OLD CITIZEN.

Michael F. Donoghue, Recently a Partner in M. McGinnis & Co., Succumbs to Apoplexy.

Michael F. Donoghue, an old resident of Chicago, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 398 West Adams street, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy sustained four weeks ago. Mr. Donoghue was 53 years of age and had lived in this city since 1861. He was born in Cork, Ireland. For a number of years he was connected with the firm of Moody & Waters, but during the later years of his life was a partner in the oyster firm of M. McGinnis & Co., at No. 124 West Randolph street. In his business life Mr. Donoghue amassed a fortune of over $350,000. He was a member of the Columbus club. Funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Church tomorrow.

Capt. Jungst.

New York, Dec. 22.—The North-German Lloyd steamer Havel today brought news of the death of Capt. Jungst at Lebe, Germany, on Dec. 11. Capt. Jungst was one of the oldest and ablest Captains of the North-German Lloyd company. He completed his 100th round trip across the Atlantic in February, 1892, at which time he was decorated by the German Emperor.

Funeral of Ira R. Harvey.

The funeral of Ira R. Harvey, who died at the home of his son, I. L. Harvey of Evanston, was held yesterday from his son's residence, No. 817 Chicago avenue. Mr. Harvey was 79 years old and was a large property-holder at Wayne, Ill., and in Chicago. The funeral exercises were conducted by the Rev. W. E. Wilkinson. Interment was at Rosehill.

Mrs. Letia Cunningham.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Letia Cunningham, aged 78, widow of James H. Cunningham, died this evening.

ACCIDENT TO JUDGE GROSSCUP.

He Is Thrown from a Car and the Tendons of His Right Arm Are Sprained.

Judge Grosscup of the Federal Court will use but one arm in eating his Christmas dinner. On Sunday evening, as he stepped aboard an electric car, he was thrown to the ground. His right arm was bruised and the tendons at the elbow were badly sprained. He will not have the use of his arm for a week or two.

Installation of Masonic Officers.

At the annual conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, last evening, in the West Side Masonic Temple, P. E. C. Sir Frederick McCutcheon, Grand Marshal, installed the officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Charles F. Watkins, Eminent Commander; John C. Burmeister, Generalissimo; James Glen, Captain-General; John F. Quanstrum, Prelate; William E. Irwin, Senior Warder; George W. Klein, Junior Warder; Henry Baker, Treasurer; William H. Seifried, Recorder; Andrew J. Fuller, Standard-Bearer; Clarence L. Huckins, Sword-Bearer; Louis J. Hamill, Warder; Nelson B. Place, Organist; Thomas H. Agnew, Sentinel. As the gift of the commandery the Rev. Dr. Perry presented the retiring Eminent Commander, Sir Daniel H. Campbell, with a finely-wrought gold Templar's Cross, set with diamonds.

Bids for Public School Desks.

The Buildings and Grounds committee of the Board of Education yesterday decided to recommend that the contract for stationary desks during the year 1897 be given to the Wabash Church and School Furniture company, the lowest bidders. The committee postponed for one week the awarding of the contract for adjustable desks.

Rowe Bros., corner of State and Monroe streets, have a stock of well-selected and reasonable priced silver novelities, as well as watchs and jewelry. Open evenings.

ONLY TWO MOR

ELEVATOR DECISION OUT.

JUDGE TULEY DENIES RIGHTS CLAIMED BY WAREHOUSEMEN.

They Are Given Five Months to Adjust Themselves to New Conditions —Appeal to Be Direct to Supreme Court—Wheat Market Rules Firm—St. Paul Bank Failure Causes a Dip —South Water Street Produce Quotations.

Judge Tuley decided yesterday that the grain warehousing business of Chicago is being conducted in violation of the State law. The right of the proprietors of public warehouses to buy or sell grain and of occupying the positions of owner and custodian of property is denied, and these proprietors are given the equivalent of five months in which to change their methods and adjust themselves to such changes. The question decided has been the real issue in the long drawn out controversy between the elevator men and the grain receivers and shippers. It can scarcely be said that the whole matter has been disposed of, as the case goes by appeal to the Supreme Court in March. The history of the litigation is familiar to every one connected with the grain or speculative produce trade of Chicago. The character of the decision was by no means a surprise to the parties at interest. Reasons for forecasting an unfavorable decision were outlined in an article printed in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago.

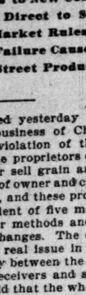
Suit Was for an Injunction.

The suit was one brought through the Attorney-General's office to enjoin the warehousemen from "buying, mixing, and storing their own grain with that of their customers." A decision was promised in two weeks. A decision favorable to the elevator men would have been in the simple dismissal of the suit. One favorable to the Board of Trade meant the careful framing of an opinion which would stand in a higher court. When twice the time for a decision had passed without any word from the Judge it was assumed that a decision would be favorable to the board. The opinion itself would cover four ordinary newspaper columns. Even the abstract read by the Judge yesterday morning was a voluminous affair. All the legal talent arrayed in the case was present to hear the decision. Jacob H. Custer had charge for the elevator people, assisted by Messrs. Munroe Wilson and Herrick. Messrs. Robbins and Schofield represented the Board of Trade and the Attorney-General respectively.

The elevator men have but little to say except that if the final decision is against them they will adjust their affairs so as to conform with the law. John Hill Jr., who is most intimately identified with elevator litigation and with the controversy which has been going on for years, and W. T. Baker, President of the board, express their satisfaction that the position assumed by the board has been sustained.

Influence in Wheat Easily Recognized

Influences in yesterday's wheat market were of the surface variety. The opening was firm and at a fractional advance on the action of the Liverpool market. May wheat got up to call price, and there was some professional selling. The dip to 79½c, at which figure but little business was done, was on the report of a bank failure at St. Paul and the Bradstreet's showing of an available supply increase of 812,000 bu. Subsequent recovery to about the best figure of the day was on the strength shown in New York and reports of cash wheat engagements for all rail shipment East, or at the seaboard for export. Early Liverpool advices showed an advance of ¼d. Futures closed with that gain maintained. A decline of 1d on spot wheat was ignored. Continental markets were higher. There was but little conspicuous trading in the pit, and the feeling is that business will be slow until after the holidays. Argentine dispatches place the surplus at anything from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 bu. They were simply in line with recent advices, and consequently favorable to holders. The feeling on local financial conditions was much less disturbed. Confidence in the wheat market toward the close was due in great part to the feeling among cash grain dealers.



Good Cash Business Reported.

Export takings were put as high as 60 loads. A local concern sold 40,000 bu of spring wheat now at Buffalo to go to Liverpool. Local receipts were 73 cars, as against withdrawals from store of 68,000 bu. The quantity of wheat quietly being moved but by rail is attracting attention. By sample No. 4 red sold at 77@78c, No. 3 red at 82@87c, No. 2 red at 80c, No. 3 hard at 80c, No. 2 hard at 80@83c, No. 3 at 75@76¼c, and No. 2 at 79½c. Northwesters were 539 cars, as against 440 a week ago and 688 a year ago. Primary receipts were 283,000 bu and clearances equivalent to 364,000 bu.

Corn was even quieter than at any time during this dull season. The feeling was fairly firm. Receipts showed no signs of increasing, being about as expected at 432 cars, with 240 cars estimated for today. Liverpool futures were ¼d lower and spot steady. Exports were fair at 200,000 bu. Contract stocks increased 122,230 bu last week, and are now 4,372,750 bu, compared with 573,045 bu last year. Bradstreet's made the increase in the available 1,884,000 bu. Carlots to go to expire were in fair demand, but the shipping demand was tame. Samples ruled steady.

Oats Firm but Dull.

Oats were firm, May selling up to 19¾@20c, and closing at 19¾c, a net gain of ¼@¼c. The business done was exceedingly small. Beebe bought a fair amount to cover shorts, and other shorts lent support. Available stocks increased 1,324,000 bu, and local contract stocks increased 137,000 bu. Receipts at 475 cars were 65 less than estimated, and 290 cars are expected today. Exports were 62,353 bu. The local and shipping demand for samples was good and the supply light, with prices steady.

Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 18@19c, No. 3 at 20@21c, No. 2 yellow at 20¾, No. 3 white at 20¾c, ears at 22@22½c. Billed through: No. 3 yellow at 18c, No. 2 yellow at 21¼@22¾c. Oats—No. 3 at 15¼@16¼c, No. 3 white at 16½@19¼c, No. 2 white at 18¼@20c. Billed through: No grade at 13¾@14¾c, No. 3 at 14½@16¼c, No. 3 white at 15¾@18¼c, No. 2 white at 20c.

Flax futures were firmer and cash steady. Receipts were 17,400 bu; shipments, 10,186 bu. No. 1 sold at 72c, and do Northwestern at 73½c. May ranged at 72¾@76c. No. 2 rye sold at 37c, No. 3 at 35c, and May at 41c. Barley was steady at 23c for feed grades, and 26c to 34c for fair to choice. Timothy and clover were quiet and unchanged.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The directors passed resolutions protesting against the recognition of the so-called Republic of Cuba by Congress on the ground that such action is untimely and no such republic exists.

The annual sale of sample tables will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 3 p. m.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 79¾@79¾c and calls at 81¼@81¾c. Wheat was a shade firmer late in the day.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 240 cars; oats, 290 cars; hogs, 30,000.

Local contract stocks of wheat increased last week 108,130 bu, and are now 12,295,571 bu, against 17,880,341 bu one year back. Supply of No. 2 red is now 257,098 bu, against 8,565,683 bu the same date in 1895.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed Dec. 24, 1895.
December	76¾	76¾@78	77¼	77
May	79¾	79½@81	80¼	80½
July	74½	74½@76	75¼	75½

CORN.

December	22¾	22¾@23	22¾	22¾
January	22½	22¼@23	22¾	22½
May	25¼	25¼@26	25¼	25¼

OATS.

December	16¾	16¼@16¾	16¼	16¾
May	19¾	19¾@20	19¾	19¾

MESS PORK.

January	7.67½	7.60 @7.65	7.60	.....
May	7.95	7.87½@7.92½	7.90	.....

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

January	3.85	3.80 @3.82½	3.82½	.....
May	4.02½	4.00 @4.02½	4.02½	.....

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

January	3.85	3.82½@3.85	3.82½	.....
May	4.02½	4.00 @4.02½	4.02½	.....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	16	12	5	33
Spring wheat	78	35	27	40
Corn	78	306	48	432
Oats	41	422	12	475
Rye	17	8	...	25
Barley	126	41		167
Totals	152	907	113	1,172

By canal—4,800 bu corn and 8,173 bu oats.
Inspected out—68,333 bu wheat and 42,284 bu corn. Additional—20 cars wheat and 21 cars oats.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale lots, and for small quantities a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creameries: Extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 16@18c. Dairies: Cooleys, 17c; firsts, 14@15c.

Beans—Pea beans, 78@80c; mediums, 70@75c.

Cheese—Twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 8½@ 9½c; cheddars, 9@9½c; Swiss, 9½@9¾c; limburger, 7½@8c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 10@11c; chickens, 6@ 7c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 8½@9c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 20c; not strictly fresh, 17@18c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.50@6.50; partridges, $3.25@3.50; quail, $1.25@1.40; jack rabbits, $1.50@ 2.00.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.00@1.85; California pears, $1.75@2.00 per 40-lb box; California grapes, $1.50@1.65 per 4-basket case; persimmons, $1.00@ 1.25 per crate; Catawba grapes, 25c per 8-lb basket; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@ 4.00 per box; pineapples, $2.75@3.00 per crate; cranberries, $4.50@6.00 per brl.

Hay—Receipts, 1,612 tons; shipments, 63 tons. Timothy, No. 1 at $8.00@8.50; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $5.00@6.50; choice prairie at $7.50@8.00; No. 1 at $6.50@7.00; No. 2 at $5.00@6.00; No. 3 at $3.00@5.50; No. 4 at $4.00@4.50.

High-proof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for finished goods.

Nuts—Walnuts, 40@50c per bu; butternuts, 45c per bu; chestnuts, 6c per lb; hickory nuts, $1.00@ 1.75 per bu; pecans, 8@10c per lb.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 22@23c per bu; Hebrons, 16@20c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

Vegetables—Beets, $1.00@1.75 per brl; cabbages, $10.00@13.00 per ton; celery, 30@50c per box; cucumbers, 25@90c per doz; cauliflower, $2.00@2.50 per crate; lettuce, $2.50@3.50 per brl; onions, 30@ 50c per bu; parsley, 15c per bu; string beans, $1.00 @1.25 per bu; squash, $20.00@25.00 per ton; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket crate; turnips, 17@ 20c per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 55,500 bu; exports, 123,350 bu; spot, firmer; No. 1 hard, 93¾c. Options opened stronger on better cables and light spring wheat movement; sustained a bad break under the increase in world's stocks and the St. Paul bank failure, but later recovered on heavy export trade, closing ¼@1¼c net higher; No. 2 red May, 85¼@86 3-16c, closed 86¼c; December, 87⅝@88¼c, closed 88¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 60,500 bu; exports, 110,435 bu; spot, firm; No. 2, 28¾c. Options opened steady, ruled off with wheat, but finally rallied on covering, and closed ¼@¾c net advance.

Oats—Receipts, 123,000 bu; exports, 40,415 bu; spot, inactive; No. 2, 22¼c. Options quiet but steady, closing at unchanged prices; May, 24@24¼c, closed 24c; December closed, 22c.

Hay—Dull. Hides—Dull. Leather —Quiet. Wool—Quiet.

Beef—Dull; packers' brands—Steady; pickled bellies, 4½@4¾c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 8½@8¾c; refined, quiet. Pork—Dull. Lard—Quiet; Western steam, $4.12½; refined, quiet. Tallow—Firmer.

Petroleum—Nominal. Resin—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.77½@1.80. Turpentine—Quiet; 27@27½c. Rice—Quiet. Molasses—Dull.

Pig iron—Dull; Southern, $11.00@12.25; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper—Firm; brokers', 11¾c; exchange, $11.25@11.50. Tin—Firm; straits, 13c; plates, quiet. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, 4½@4¾c. Lead is very strongly held, brokers quoting domestic 3.75c while the figure on 'change is called $3.00@3.05. Business quiet, whether for spot or future delivery.

Cottonseed oil—Dull; prime crude, 20c; off crude, 18½c; butter grades, 25½@26c; prime white, 26@ 27c.

Coffee—Options opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower; ruled quiet and featureless, with only local trading for evening up accounts in anticipation of the holidays. Closed quiet and steady at a decline of 5 to an advance of 10 points, sales, 4,500 bags, including December, 9.35c; March, 9.45c. Spot coffee—Rio, steady; No. 7 invoice, 10c; jobbing, 10¼c; mild, steady; Cordova, 15½@17c; sales, 1,000 bags Maracaibo p. t.

Sugar—Raw, nominal; refined, quiet.

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery continues to sell promptly at full previous figures. Other grades are also unaltered and inquired after, but the demand does not show enough force to give much strength to the position. Western creamery extras, 22c; seconds to firsts, 17@20½c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 16c; do firsts, 14@15c; Western factory, June extra, 14@15c; firsts extras, 13 @14c.

Cheese—Early-made full cream, either large or small sizes, or fine light skims, obtainable at about 9c, or a shade under, in small supply and firmly held, with a continued good export call. Fancy September held with increased steadiness and the home trade demand from store continues free. State full cream, small, September, colored fancy, 10¼@10¾c; white fancy, 10¼@10¾c; small late made good to choice, 9¾@10c.

Eggs—Holders very firm, owing to the small arrivals and advances of light shipments in transit. Choice Western collections advanced to 22½ @23c, but the latter prices extreme, and only obtainable for superlative quality. Average prime stock freely offered at 22c. Refrigerators strong-ly with a moderate demand for the best grades. Limed quiet and unchanged. Western fresh gathered, choice, quoted at 22c; do fair to good, 20@ 21c; Kentucky fresh choice, 21c; Western refrigerator, fall packed, choice, 17@18c; do early packed, choice, 16@16½c; Western limed, prime, 15@15½c.

Cotton—A firmer feeling prevailed in futures at the opening, with prices 1 to 2 points higher; trading was light, but there was no outside pressure to sell with more favorable Liverpool advices and better accounts from Manchester the firmness was increased and the market closed at 6 to 8 points advance over yesterday's final figures. Port receipts continue heavy, but the market maintained its early firm undertone and continued steady and held the advance. Liverpool reported spot cotton in buyers' favor. Sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 11,000. Receipts, 29,000 bales; American, 16,000; middling uplands, 3 31-32d. Futures steady, buyers at 1-64d decline; closed very quiet and steady, 16@16d net advance. Manchester—Yarns, quiet and firm; cloths, quiet; receipts at the port today were 68,000 bales, against 71,500 the day last week, and 47,177 bales last year. On the spot the market was quiet and unchanged; middling uplands at 7¼c and do gulf at 7¾c. Sales, 41 ales for consumption and 200 bales on contract.

Today's sales:

Month.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	1,000	6.74	6.74	6.76@6.78
January	27,500	6.80	6.73	6.75@6.80
February	1,000	6.83	6.83	6.87@6.88
March	50,800	6.96	6.90	6.90@6.97
April	2,900	7.05	6.98	7.03@7.05
May	28,900	7.13	7.05	7.11@7.12
June	4,000	7.17	7.10	7.16@7.17
July	1,400	7.20	7.15	7.20@7.21
August	1,700	7.22	7.16	7.22@7.23
November	100	7.05	7.05	7.06

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—Wheat, dull; 1c lower; No. 2 hard, 78c bid for choice; No. 2 red cash, 78c; May, 83c; No. 2 spring, 76@78c; latter for choice. Corn—Active at ¼c decline; No. 2 mixed, 17½@17¾c. Oats—Dull and weak; No. 2 white new, nominally 19@22c; old, nominally 22@ 23c. Rye—No. 2, 32c. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, $7.00@7.50. Butter—Steady; creamery, 18½@20c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs —Firm; 17c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,600 bu; corn, 7,200 bu; oats, 3,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 31,200 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—Wheat—Cash lower; futures higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 80c asked; track, 90@92c; No. 2 hard, cash, 80c asked; December, 90¾c nominal; May, 90c asked; July, 74¾c nominal. Corn—Lower; No. 2, cash, 18½c asked; May, 22½c bid. Oats—Weak; No. 2, cash, 18½c asked; May, 20½c bid. Rye—Dull; 37c track. Flaxseed—Dull; 71c. Pork—Easy; standard mess, jobbing, $7.15@7.40. Lard weak; prime steam, $3.60; choice, 3.70. Lead—Dull, $2.75@2.82½. Dry salt meats—Firm; by drift, $3.97½ asked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 22.—After days of bearish prediction the wheat market holds steady and strong. It is a dull market that the trade has watched for a long time, but the fact is plain that wheat prices have held stubbornly against unpreceptible influences. Cash sold at the 80c basis. May opened at 78¾c, sold from 78@78⅝c, and closed at 78¾c. Flour—Fair demand; first patents, $4.15@4.25; second patents, $4.00@4.10; first clears, $3.40@3.60; second clears, $2.30@2.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 78c; December, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76½c; December, 75c; May, 80½c asked; No. 2 Northern, 75¼c. No. 3, 71¼@72¼c; rejected, 66@68c. On arrival—No. 1 hard, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78c. Rye—30½c. Oats—No. 2, 18½c; No. 3, 18c. Flax, 71½c; May, 70c bid. Car inspection: Wheat, 237 cars; corn, 1; oats, 46; rye, 11; barley, 11; flax, 45.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 22.—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 20¾c. Oats—Quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 17½@20½c. Rye—Inactive, nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 27,100 bu; oats, 56,800 bu; rye, 2,200 bu; whisky, 250 brls; wheat, 3,600 bu. Shipments—Corn, 4,900 bu; oats, 76,500 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, 580 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Spring wheat—Good demand; No. 1 Northern, 80½c. Winter wheat—Neglected; No. 2 red, 94½c. Corn—Lower; No. 2, 28½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 23½c. Barley—Quiet; little doing. Rye—Dull, weak; No. 2, 42c. Flour—Quiet, steady.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 22.—Rosin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Nothing doing. Tar—Steady, $1.05. Turpentine—Quiet but steady; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Grain—Wheat—Spot steady; demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 9½d; No. 1 California, 7s. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; business heaviest on middle positions; December nominal; January, 6s 8d; February, 6s 8½d; March, 6s 9d; April nominal; May, 6s 9d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed new, 2s 10¼d; futures opened and closed quiet, with near and distant positions unchanged; business heaviest on middle positions; December, January, and February, 2s 9¼d; March, 2s 9½d; April nominal; May, 2s 9¾d. Flour—Steady; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 4s 5d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 5d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 27s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 27s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 30s. Tallow—Fine North American, 18s 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 48s 9d; medium Western, 41s 3d. Lard—Quiet; prime Western, 21s; refined in pails, 23s. Cheese—Steady; demand poor; finest American white and colored, September, 51s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 85s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Tesin—Common, 5s 7½d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil, 16s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3¾d; hindquarter, 6¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, 6s. Hops—Quiet. Longing, Pacific coast; £3 5s. Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 313,000 centals, including 131,000 American; American corn, 201,400 centals. Weather rainy.

CHANGES IN AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

Increase of 812,000 Bushels in the World's Visible Wheat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering the principal points of accumulation indicate the following changes in available supplies of grain last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase, 1,236,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, decrease, 424,000 bu; total increase world's available, 812,000 bu.

Corn, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase, 1,884,000 bu.

Oats, United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase, 1,524,000 bu.

The more important increases in available stocks of wheat not included in the official visible supply statements are 165,000 bu at Fort William, Ont.; 150,000 bu at Northwestern interior elevators; 135,000 bu at Cleveland, 45,000 bu at various Manitoba storage points, and 25,000 bu each at New Orleans and in Minneapolis private elevators. The only corresponding decrease noted is 144,000 bu in Chicago private elevators.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 21	15,789	230	38,315	15,549
Tuesday, Dec. 22	4,000	900	28,000	11,000
Total	19,789	830	66,315	24,549
Same period last wk.	19,879	774	61,000	30,164
Same period 1895	15,076	458	51,552	14,939
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 21	3,211	7	1,468	598
Tuesday, Dec. 22	2,000	.....	1,500	1,000
Total	5,211	7	2,968	1,598
Same period last wk.	4,747	47	7,958	1,600
Same period 1895	2,201	1	1,974	1,506

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 cattle, 39,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep.

Cattle—Native steers averaging 920@1,550 lbs sold at $3.45@4.90, bulk $4.00@4.60. Trade was rather slow and native butcher stock sold 10@15c lower than Saturday, while other cattle were about steady. Texas steers averaging 1,077@1,228 lbs sold at $3.45@4.20; native cows, $1.40@3.65; heifers, $2.10@3.90; bulls, $2.00@4.00; stags, $2.50@ 3.55; oxen, $2.00@3.40; veal calves, $2.50@5.75; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.80.

Hogs—Prices averaged 5c lower. Trade opened slow, but later improved. Heavyweights sold at $3.00@3.35, bulk $3.15@3.30; mixed, $3.20@3.40, bulk $3.30@3.35; light, $3.20@3.42½, bulk $3.35; pigs, $2.90@3.40.

Sheep—Trade active and prices steady. Lambs averaging 59@97 lbs sold at $3.50@5.00, with one load averaging 90 lbs at $5.20. Native sheep sold at $2.00@3.65 and Westerns at $2.75@3.45.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market strong to 5@10c higher; native beef steers, $3.00@4.85; Western steers, $3.25@5.00; Texas steers, $2.75@3.85; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25; canners, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25@ 3.90; calves, $3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,800; market lower, closed steady to heavy, $3.05@3.20; mixed, $3.10@ 3.15; light, $3.20@3.32½; bulk of sales, $3.10@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market active, strong; native, $2.75@3.60; Westerns, $2.50@3.40; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $3.00@5.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 2,200; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.30@4.05; Texas cows, $1.50@3.00; native steers, $3.00@3.60; native cows and heifers, $1.25@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.70; bulls, $1.60@2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, none; market weak, 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.17½ @3.25; heavies, $3.00@3.27½; packers, $3.00@3.25; mixed, $3.10@3.20; light, $3.00@3.25; Yorkers, $3.20@3.25; pigs, $2.90@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 300; market steady to strong; lambs, $3.00@5.00; muttons, $3.25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 829; no trading; cables quoted American steers at 10½@ 12c, dressed weight; sheep at 9@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8½c; exports, 760 beeves, 1,350 sheep, and 2,490 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 144; steady for veals and grassers; buttermilks, $3.00@3.50; veals, $4.00@5.00; grassers, $3.00@3.50; buttermilks, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,008; steady; sheep, $2.50@ 3.75; lambs, $4.75@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,851; steady at $3.50@4.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; general market active and strong; native shipping steers, $3.00@4.90, with bulk of trading about $4.50; stockers and feeders, $1.75@3.55; Texas steers, $2.40@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market weak; light, $3.10@3.20; mixed, $3.05@ 3.20; heavy, $2.85@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market strong; muttons, $2.50@3.75; lambs, $3.00 @5.00.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The State Live Stock Commission reports the following cattle inspection at the Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, during the last week: Inspected, 131; passed in the yards, 96; held for post-mortem examination, 35; passed after post-mortem examination, 8; condemned as unfit for food and ordered tanked, 27. During the week two cases of tuberculosis, one of emaciation, one of cancer, and one of pregnancy were discovered.

PLACE LONG MORTGAGE FOR $475,000.

Trustees of the Northwestern University Secure a Loan on Their Part of Old Grand Pacific Hotel Site.

The trustees of Northwestern University, which owns the west half of the former Grand Pacific Hotel property, have given a mortgage on it to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for $475,000, to run at the longest period twenty years, with interest at 4½ per cent. The site is 164½ feet in La Salle street, by 178 feet in Jackson.

The money is borrowed to meet the expense of constructing the new bank building now being built on the property by the university trustees, and which, when finished, is to be occupied by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, under a forty-year lease.

There are several conditions attaching to the mortgage, which was placed on record yesterday. The university has the privilege of paying the principal at the end of two years from date, after giving ninety days' notice of its intention in writing. In the event of the university availing itself of this privilege the interest on the loan is to be 6 per cent. The university also has the privilege of paying at five years from date, or on any subsequent interest payment day, $10,000 or any multiple of this sum, after giving sixty days' notice in writing, and paying 6 per cent interest instead of the 4 per cent named, for the full term.

The mortgage, which is dated Dec. 22, was authorized at a meeting of the Executive committee on Dec. 21. It is signed for the university by Orrington Lunt, as President of the Board of Trustees, and by Frank P. Reardon as Secretary.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Adams—3146—Rebecca F. Roas vs. North Chicago street railroad company; on ver., $1,000.—5213—Vaclav J. Vlasak, admr. of the estate of Joseph Vlasak, vs. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.; on findg., $1,050, and sat.—5542—Alexander Roth vs. Northern Hotel Co. and William S. Eden and Alvin Hulbert; on findg., $75, and sat.

Judge Smith—14025—Richardson-Norcross Co. vs. M. M. David; by defl., $534.26.

Judge Baker—6093—Samuel E. Webbe vs. Patrick W. Holway; on findg., $128.04.

Judge Burke—7188—Frederick Demm vs. City of Chicago; on ver., $500.—1194—Alexander Jemison vs. Western Electric Co.; on findg., $1,000, and sat.

Judge Ewing—3743—Laban B. Dixon et al. vs. John E. Harper, Samuel A. McWilliams, and Silas T. Young; on ver., $1,800, and sat.

Judge Ball—14911—William McRoberts vs. William J. Haerther; by defl., $1,890.97.

Judge Goggin—2254—Frank Thompson vs. L. E. and B. L. Newman; on findg., $270, and appld.—5455—Anna Cox vs. William Thompson and Mary H. Hopkins; on ver., $180.—5687—Lord & Thomas vs. E. W. Wickey; on ver., $1,615.20, ex parte.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—23464—Elizabeth Carroll vs. Chicago and Erie R. R.; judgt. by stip., $2,500, and satisfied.—23297—Patrick Davenport vs. Same; same, $1,500, and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—3473—Hill et al. vs. Bible et al.; dec. sale.—4842—Zentner et al. vs. Petersen et al.; same.—4854—Bergan et al. vs. Bergan et al.; dec.—2823—Kloepfer vs. Phillips; dec. sale.—4228—Curston vs. Chicago Building Society et al.; dec.

Judge Horton—14704—Paulina from Peter Poltowski; div.

Judge Haney—3856—Junk et al. vs. Dinkel et al.; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 179140, 4908, 5006, 5008, 4085.

Judge Horton—Motions and set cases.

Judge Gibbons—People's cases.

Judge Haney—Nos. 40184, 3752, 2569.

Judge Stein—9:30 a. m., decision in No. 7800; 10 a. m., Nos. 10338, 10148, 8545, 10927; 2 p. m., Nos. 6280, 9407, 10141, 10142, 10916, 10925, 9841. No. 4784 on trial.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 13409, 7179, 5291, 6436, 5290, 7552, 5315, 6428, 5484, 5892, 7002, 6612, 14989, 15003, 7172, 7173, 4319, 6243, 4014, 7183, 6601, 342. No. 4915 on trial.

Judge Ball—Nos. 6757, 6924, 5605, 5927, 6928, 6931, 6932, 7124, 7125, 7127, 7131, 7132. No. 6389 on trial.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 4535, 5477, 5691, 3112, 5692, 5695, 5877, 4129, 2930, 3118.

Judge Hutchinson—Nos. 3668, 3696, 3733, 4130, 2907, 2895, 4158, 2464. No. 3662 on trial.

Judge Baker—Nos. 5910, 6000, 6135, 5631, 5348.

Judge Burke—Nos. 1112, 1237, 1250, 1254, 1294, 1310, 1326, 1338, 1345, 1358.

Judge Clifford—City condemnation calendar No. 11 and Nos. 130827, 142830, 143837, 145046, 147957, 149789, 149787, 149790, 149665. No. 140663 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 5755, 7833, 8185, 8186, 8191, 8196, 8367, 8370, 8386, 8387, 8388, 8389, 8392, 8390, 8400, 8566, 8570, 8577, 8580, 8582. No. 2534 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 4563, 4083, 4569, 4574, 4584, 4563, 4646, 4654, 4664, 4689, 4711, 4738, 4743, 355. No. 3005 on trial.

Judge Dunne—No. 1982. No. 11836 on trial.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m.—Nos. 15274, 1696, 2357, 2380, 2470, 3320, 2491, 2507, 2576, 2659. No. 2008 on trial.

Judge Smith—No. 30254.

Judge Carter—County Court—9 a. m.—Insanity cases, Detention Hospital. 3 p. m.—No. 15065.

Judge Donnelly—County Court—10 a. m.—Motions. 10:30 a. m.—Nos. 15111, 14257, 13219.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Brentano—Set cases in chambers.

Judge Payne—No. 3683 on trial. Nos. 5181, 1019, 4998, 4077.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—No court.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—No. 36 on trial. No further call until January.

Judge Sears—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.

Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Quasi-criminal.

Judge Neely—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 1362, 2187, 975, 2040, 2202, 2067.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 1015, 1895, 1855, 978, 1004, 1224, 1012, 2191, 2071, 1241, 1511.

THEY FAIL TO AGREE.

HARVARD-YALE NEGOTIATIONS ARE PRACTICALLY OFF.

Question of Rowing Dates Causes All of the Trouble and the Blue and Crimson Are Now as Far Apart as Ever—Each College Hangs Out for Something Which the Other Will Not Concede—They May Meet in 1898.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Harvard-Yale reconciliation kaleidoscope has changed again, and it now looks as if there is a chance, and a good one, that the great colleges will not come together till the year after next.

It did not take long for the Harvard Athletic committee to see that Yale would not back down on the point of rowing Coach Courtney's crew, so Harvard conceded a point and agreed to row two races—a fair proposition—and Yale, not to be outdone, offered to row at Poughkeepsie. Thus all would seem to be settled. But the rub came on fixing the day of the race. Three weeks at least, according to Mr. Lehmann, would be required between the two contests.

Before there was any chance for arranging Yale decided that she could race Harvard only after June 27. The reason was that the crew could not leave college till June 12, and fifteen days was just enough to get into condition. The Harvard crew can leave Cambridge on June 1, and allowing three weeks for practicing for the Cornell race and three weeks more after that would bring the Harvard-Yale contest into the second week in July.

It would be practically out of the question for the crew to be kept together for so long a period, and consequently Harvard could not accept Yale's proposition. Cornell also expects to race Harvard late in June, which further complicated matters.

"As both colleges," said a member of the Harvard Athletic committee, "insist that an agreement shall be for every branch of athletics, unless Yale is willing to make further concessions, and as Harvard cannot make any more, I am afraid that the colleges will not meet next year."

ALL-YALE TEAM LEAVES FOR SOUTH

Will Play the Big Eleven of Dixie During the Holidays.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The all-Yale College football eleven left here tonight for the South. Although Capt. Sanford is unable at present to give out the names of the entire team as it will make the trip the makeup as far as decided on is as follows:

FAVORS CHANGE IN RULES

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE TO MAKE REPORT TODAY.

Will Favor Substituting Seller 30 or 90 for Present Account System of Trading—Opposition to Proposed Changes Develops—Local Stocks Advance Again to the Figures Previous to Bank Troubles—Other Financial News.

The special committee of the Stock Exchange, appointed at the regular meeting last Wednesday to report on needed changes in the rules governing trading, will report at the special meeting of the Governing committee to be held this afternoon. It is said the report will be favorable to the discontinuance of account trading entirely and the substitution therefor of seller 30 and 60 and buyer 30 and 60. The committee consists of five members and at the head is Charles C. Adsit, who named the other members to serve with him. The other members are Edwin G. Foreman, S. B. Chapin, W. V. Baker, and C. C. Yoe.

Members of the Governing committee are not agreed as to the advisability of making the changes which will be suggested at the meeting this afternoon. There are a number who are opposed to making this change and will vote against any such proposition. How large a following there will be of the opposition remains to be seen. The majority of the large houses are in favor of the change, though there are some of the large houses which are still friendly to the account system. When the matter comes to a vote there is some doubt as to the manner in which the committee will decide.

As to the proposition to reduce the number of members of the Governing committee there is also a wide difference of opinion.

Local Stocks Are Strong.

Stocks were strong yesterday and in great measure they regained the loss of the previous day growing out of the bank failure. The strength shown was not confined to any one security, and, so far as was apparent, there was no concerted effort to bolster up any stock in the list. The greatest activity was in West Chicago. There were no sales of West Side on the first call, but between calls there was considerable pressure to sell and all the stock that was offered was quickly taken at fair prices, considering the quotations of the previous day. The opening sale was at 87, from which it advanced to 88, and afterwards declined to 84½. At the close the stock was selling at 85. North Chicago opened at 200, as compared with a close at 181 the previous day. It went off to 199 after several sales at the first figure, and at the close went off to 195. Diamond Match was also strong in comparison with the figures of the previous day. The opening sale was at 112¾, advancing to 116, and after some small fluctuations it closed at 115, with a sale of fifty shares, seller 60, at 112. Lake Street sold up to 18¾ and closed at 17½. New York Biscuit was steady at 50 at the opening, and at 49 at the closing of the market.

Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stock have been put on the miscellaneous list of the Consolidated Stock Exchange in New York. The announcement of the listing of the stocks came from New York by wire yesterday and caused some comment among those interested in these securities. There were some who believed it meant that Edwin Gould was preparing to fight the stocks at close hand. There was no great importance attached to the story of their being listed, though there were some who believed it would have a tendency to make the stocks open to bear attacks.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES, CALL 10 A. M.

50 C. & C. C. & D.	62	50 do	18¾
13 Dia M Co, cash	112¾	10 do	18½
15 do	113	10 do	18¾
10 do	114	10 do	18¾
10 do	116	10 N C St R R Co.	200
10 L St E L R R	17½	100 N Y Bis Co.	50
50 do	18½	50 L St El, trust cert	15¾
50 do act	19		

BONDS.

$1000 Chi City Ry 4s	100¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

10 L St E R R	18¾	50 do act	87
50 do	18¾	30 do	87
15 do	18⅞	4 do	87¼
15 do	18½	100 do	86
50 do act	18	200 do	85
50 do	18	5 do	85
110 do	18¼	50 do	84½
2 do	18⅞	50 do act	84¼
100 do act	18	13 do	85
5 do	17½	25 do	84½
5 do	18	50 do	84¼
50 do act	17½	50 N C S R R Co.	200
10 do	17⅝	100 do act	200
100 do act	18	20 do	199
50 do	18	2 do	200
135 N Y Bis Co	50	10 do	199
50 do	49½	50 C. & C. & D.	62
50 Dia M Co, s 60	115	50 do	60
50 do act	117	50 do	60½
50 do act	115	125 do	60
50 do act	115	100 Am St B Co	33
100 do act	116	5 do	34
200 do	117	50 do	32½
50 do act	114	75 L S E tr cert	15½
50 do	116	15 do	15
50 W Ch S R R	87	40 M W S R R Co.	15
80 do	88	10 do	12½
50 do	87½	10 do	12⅝
50 do	87	10 do	13

BONDS.

$1000 W C St, d'fs. 95		4000 L S El, d 5s.	70
2000 C G L & C 5s	92⅜	2000 Con Gas 5s	83
1000 In P Co, d 6s	74	4000 M W S E 5s	56½

SALES, 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 C B & M, act	13	10 do	115
50 do act	12⅝	5 L S St t cert	15
150 L St E R R, act	17½	10 N C S R R Co.	195
50 do	17¾	100 N Y Bis Co	49
20 do	17½	50 St W S C line	14¼
50 D M Co, s 60	112	11 W Ch S R R	85

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 22.	Dec. 15.
New York	$80,451,320	$160,707,887
Chicago	15,385,774	16,721,805
Boston	18,936,810	18,179,420
Philadelphia	12,739,189	13,036,353
St. Louis	4,124,743	4,459,998
Baltimore	2,784,062	2,948,690
New Orleans	2,616,168	3,253,998

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: St. Louis, 25c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Start Out Well, but Weaken on Adverse Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The early stock speculation was dull, and was practically without feature, aside from a slight sagging tendency on realizing, and a change of front to the selling side on the part of London. The market soon developed a firmer tone under the influence of advances in the high-priced stocks. Sugar, Illinois Central, New York Central, and Lake Shore rose 1 per cent, the last-mentioned stocks being favorably influenced by the anticipated declaration of the regular Vanderbilt dividends for the quarter and half year. Covering was noted in a few of the more active properties, but the advance was checked around midday by a raid on Manhattan, and the chilling announcement of a reduction of ¼ per cent in the semi-annual dividend on Canada Southern to 1 per cent. The statement for the year ending Dec. 31 showed a deficit, after dividends of $30,500, reducing the previous surplus to $10,500. The stock was freely offered by the traders and fell 2¼ per cent to 45½. Manhattan lacked support from the interests that were prominent in the rally yesterday, and dropped 2¾ per cent.

The general market weakened, and selling for both accounts was precipitated by the news of the suspension of the Bank of Minnesota, of St. Paul, and of runs upon the Chicago savings banks, resulting in recourse by those institutions to the sixty-day option on payments to depositors. The bears made the best use of their opportunities to depress prices, particularly the Tobacco properties, after a rise of 2 per cent to 78¾, lost half of the gain in the general slump towards the close. Sugar was offered freely and lost 1¾. The leading railroad shares dropped 1@1¼ per cent. The anthracite coal shares were conspicuously weak, owing to the depression in the industry. New Jersey Central broke 3¼, to 90¾.

Delaware and Hudson displayed acute weakness, declining 5⅝ per cent, to 117¾, and closing at the lowest. The selling was mostly in 100-share lots, and the aggregate dealings amounted to only 3,400 shares. The decline was attended by rumors of a probable reduction in the company's rate of dividends for 1897. The Delaware and Hudson is regarded as one of the most conservatively managed corporations in the country, and many influential business-men are numbered in its directory, the Vanderbilts holding a large interest.

This interest is represented in the board by Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew. The policy of the management for many years, inaugurated by President Dickson, had been to reduce the bonded indebtedness, so that in the event of a coal war the Delaware and Hudson could fight it out without danger of a receivership. The company has only $5,000,000 of bonds outstanding now. The dividend rate is 7 per cent and the dividend is paid out of earnings of the previous year, so that the stockholders know just what they are going to receive for the whole year. In 1893 the company realized on $800,000 par value of Rensselaer and Saratoga stock, and including this operation showed 6½ per cent earned on its own stock. A director informed a representative of the Associated Press that although owing to the dullness in the coal trade, the company had sold less coal than last year, it had secured better prices. Earnings this year will show a failure to earn the 7 per cent dividend by about 1 per cent, as far as the company has a surplus of over $2,000,000, and the outlook for the anthracite coal trade is encouraging it would only be reasonable to make good the deficit out of the surplus.

The demoralization in these stocks influenced further weakness in the general market. Long Island exceptionally broke 5 per cent. The closing was well maintained, with material improvement in some instances. Towards the close the Manter tone developed in sympathy with the weakness of the stock market. The sales were 160,000. The principal changes are: Advances—Union Pacific ds, 1; '96 trust receipts, 1⅛; do '98s, ¾; Burlington division 4s, 1½; Alton and Terre Haute firsts, Nashville and Chattanooga consols 5s, Chicago, St. Louis and Paducah firsts, East Tennessee divisional 5s, and Hocking Valley 5s, 1 per cent. Declines—Northern Pacific thirds, 1⅜; Utah Southern general trust receipts, 1¾; Standard Rope 6s, 4 per cent.

Government bonds showed strength on investment purchases aggregating $95,000.

State securities were active and higher on dealings of $108,000.

Silver certificates were in request and touched 65¼ on transactions of $6,000.

The stockholders of the Commercial Cable company and the Postal Telegraph company have ratified the agreement made between the companies Dec. 2.

There will be no change in the conduct of the business of the companies. The only parties affected will be the shareholders in the Postal company, who will receive guaranteed 4 per cent debenture bonds in exchange for their shares.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 22.	Closing Dec. 21.
Amn. Sugar	23,600	111¾	109¾	110¾	110⅝
Do pfd	200	101	100⅝	100⅝	.....
Amn. Tobacco	5,500	78¾	76⅞	77½	76⅝
Do pfd	150	101	101	101	101
Amn. Express	15	111	111	111	.....
Adams Express	5	149½	149½	149½	150
Atlantic & Pac	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Atchison	700	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½
Do pfd	1,800	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	22⅝
Amn. Spirits Co	1,600	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	12
Do pfd	270	26½	26½	26½	26⅝
Amt. Scrip	28,000	70	70	70	70
Bay State Gas	600	11¼	11	11	.....
Bkln. Un. Gas	30	88½	88½	88½	.....
C. G. W	200	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	.....
C. B. & Q	25,000	72⅝	70⅝	71⅝	71⅝
C. & N. W	600	102¾	101¼	101¾	102
C., M. & St. P	19,000	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	73⅝
Do pfd	1,300	130½	130½	130½	.....
C. R. I. & P	4,900	66⅞	65⅝	65⅞	66⅝
C., St. P., M. & O	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Can. So	1,100	48	46	46	47¾
Ches. & Ohio	700	15⅝	15	15	15⅝
C. R. R. of N. J	1,400	102	99⅝	99⅝	102⅜
Con. Gas, N. Y	800	146¼	145	145	146
Chicago Gas	4,000	73½	72½	72¾	73¾
C., H., V. & Tol	100	17½	17½	17⅝	18
Del. & Hud	3,000	123¾	117⅝	117⅝	124
Den. & R. G. pfd	100	42	42	42	.....
Edison	30	100	100	100	100½
E. T. & T. Co	200	65	64¼	64½	.....
Gen. Electric	1,300	31⅝	31	31⅛	31½
Ill. Cent	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
Lake Shore	1,000	155	153	155	154
Louis. & Nash	3,900	48⅝	47¼	47¼	48¼
Long Island	500	28	25	25	24
La Clede Gas	900	24½	24¼	24¼	24
Do pfd	100	75	75	75	74
Mich. Cent	100	93	93	93	.....
M., K. & T	100	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Do pfd	800	27⅝	24	26⅜	27½
Manhattan	14,400	98¾	87¾	87¾	89⅝
Mo. Pac	1,400	20¾	19¾	20	20⅛
Mex. National	100	1	1	1	1
M. & St. L. 2d pfd	100	17½	17½	17½	.....
Nor. Pac	400	13½	12¾	12⅝	.....
Do pfd	700	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	.....
N. Y. Cent	300	94½	94½	94½	95½
North Amn. Co	50	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
N. Y., Ont. & W	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
NYC&StL 1st pfd	50	71	71	71	.....
Ontario Silver	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
Phila. & Read	7,100	26	25	25	25⅞
Pac. Mail	900	23	22½	22½	24
P., C., C. & St. L	500	13	12¼	12⅝	.....
R. W. O	100	117	117	117	.....
St. L. & S. F. 2d pr	200	12	12	12	.....
Southern Ry	400	9½	9½	9½	9½
Do pfd	3,100	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	27¼
So. Pac	1,900	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Silver Bullion	6,000	65¼	65¼	65¼	64¾
Standard R. & T	800	9½	9½	9½	⅝
Texas Pac	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
Tenn. Coal	2,300	25¾	24½	24⅝	25⅝
Union Pac	1,800	9½	9	9	9½
U. S. Rubber	900	25	24	24	25¾
U. S. Leather	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Do pfd	1,300	60	59¾	59¾	60
U. S. Express	100	40	40	40	.....
W. & L. E	4,600	7½	6¾	7	7¼
Wabash	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Do pfd	900	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
Western Union	2,300	83½	82¼	83⅜	83⅝
Wells Fargo Ex	100	99⅜	96¾	99⅜	99½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	United States	40
American	100	Fargo	98

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S 4s, reg. new	119¾	U S 4s, reg	109⅜
U S 4s coup. new	119⅜	U S 4s, coup	110⅜
U S 5s, reg	113¾	U S 2s, reg	95
U S 5s, coup	113¾		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$1500 At gen 4s	78¾@79	$2000 do C-PW 5s	114
27000 do adj	41@41¾	6000 M-StL cons	99
19000 A-P inc	1	12000 MK-T 1st 4s	81
10000 AmSpts 6s	71@73	29000 do 2d	58½@59
5000 BCR-N 1st	105	1000 MK-R 1st	90
5000 CGL-C 5s	95¼	13000 Mex-Int 1st	91
2000 CB-Q Den div 4s	93¾	23000 NPprior 4s	85¾
2000 do do 5s	97½	18000 do 3s tr	53½
5000 do con 7s	118¾	40000 do 2d tr	26¾
4000 C-NW g 7s	117¾	40000 do gm in 50%	50½
6000 do consol	138⅝	15000 NC-St L 5s	93½
4000 CRI-F ex 5s	104	2000 NYC 1s	102
1000 CNJ gm 5s	118	2000 do ext 4s	100⅜
2000 do pref	114½	2000 NYO-W consols	98
40000 C-O gen 4½s	72@72¼	2000 Orlmp 5s	64½
70000 do R-A 1st	99	4000 OR-N 4s	79⅝
10000 C-NP 1st 4s	80⅝	2000 Ohioso 1st	83⅞
	40¾@41	51000 P-R gm 4s	80⅝
1000 CStL-P 1st	102	25000 do 1st inc tr	44@45
2000 CHV-T 5s	87	6000 PennRR 4½s	111⅜
5500 D-RG 4s	89@90⅝	10000 P-W 1st	114
2000 D-M 1st tr	82	3000 StJ&GI cons	109
3000 EdisonEl con	109⅜	1000 StLA-TH 1st 5s	103½
9000 do NY con 5s	106¾@	4000 StPM-M 4½s	104¾
12000 Erie gen lien	64@64¼	6000 SoRy 5s	91
5000 do prior 4s	95½	10000 SoPacNM 1st	104¾
4300 ETV-G 5s	112	10000 SoPac 5s	71@75
1000 EVW-DC 1st	84½	22200 TexP 2d inc	19½
1000 GElec deb 5s	91¼	2000 TennSett 3s	80
11000 GH-SA MP 4s	89¼@90	43000 USas new	119½@
1000 HC 4s 1933	99¾	53000 US 5s	113⅜
9000 I-GtN 1st 5s	115½@116	3000 UnEl 1st 6s	73
3000 K-M 4s	78¾@	33000 do 98	103½
4000 KP 4s 1896	109	2000 do of 90	103
10000 do deb	112	1000 UP new 6s	109
2000 KyCent 4s	87	1000 Utahs gm 4s	63½
3000 L-WR cons	104¾	4000 Wab 1st 5s	109@
5000 M-StP 5s cer A	97	2000 do 2d	84¾
6000 do C-MR 5s	108	18000 WS gtd 4s	107@
		6000 do reg	103½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Boston market started out with a good intention, giving evidence of a firm undertone, with strength in spots, but good intentions are poor collateral down in State street, for the margin was found insufficient today. That is, after fair strength in early trading, prices yielded and became heavy in the afternoon. Montana again loaned flat at the start, but this gave way to a 2@3 per cent rate paid to have the stock carried, while the price, which had opened up ⅝, at 93, and got up to 93¾, fell to 92. This was sad in view of bids of 3@21 per cent in the first hour to call the stock at 94¼ tomorrow. Butte was ⅛ lower, at 6¾. In this specialty ⅛ of 1 per cent was quoted, bid by somebody to call any part of 5,000 shares at 9⅛ for sixty days. Erie Telephone was off ⅜, at 64⅛. Mexican Telephone sold at 7½@8 cents. Bell at 210, Pioneer Gold reappeared at 5½@5⅝, Merced at 6¾, Ysabel at 10, and Gold Coin was active at $3.00½@3.02½, closing at $3.02¾. Westinghouse reacted ⅝, to 23½; Mexican Central 4s rose ⅜, to 69¼, on good buying, the second incomes selling at 6⅜; Old Dominion copper became animated in final dealings at 16¼@15¾; Atchison preferred fell back ½, to 21¾. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3½@4½; clearing-house rate, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	4,200	110⅝	111¾	99⅝	99⅝
Do pfd	50	100¾	101	100¾	100¾
Atchison	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
Bay State Gas	350	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
Bell Telephone	15	210	210	210	210
C., B. & Q	3,000	71¾	72¾	70⅝	70⅝
Calumet & Hecla	20	325	325	325	325
Chicago Junct. Ry.	50	100¾	101	100¾	100¼
Do pfd	50	104	104	104	104
Erie Telephone	325	65	65¼	64⅛	64⅛
Fitchburg pfd	50	94	94½	94	94
General Electric	25	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼
Do pfd	50	70	70	70	70
Pullman	75	153	153	152½	152½
West End R. R	225	65¼	65¾	65	65¼
Westinghouse Elec	25	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
Wolverine, Minn	25	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Santa Ysabel	150	10	10	10	10

BONDS.

$ 2000 Atch 4s	78¼	$8000 Do 2d inc	6¼
1000 do adj	41¾	1000 Junct 5s	108¼
54000 Mex C 4s	66@66¼		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Adjustment of the Speculative Position Makes Better Prices.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets were idle but good today, in spite of dear money. Too much importance must not be attached, however, to movements just before the end of the year, when they frequently reflect the mere adjustment of the speculative position. Americans were good, but closed a shade under the best. Spanish stocks strong.

The Bank of England lent largely today. About £2,750,000 are already owing to the bank by the market, while a further £6,000,000 is likely to be borrowed before the end of the year. Usually the whole of this is repaid during the first week of January, when the government dividends are released, but I understand that the bank is now taking many bills from brokers to run right through January. This point is important, meaning that only a part of the loans now borrowed will be repayable in the first week of January, and the balance will give a somewhat fictitious ease to the money market, which, unless the New York position alters, promises to harden up by February on revenue collections.

The Paris and Berlin markets were firm.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	41	Ontario	850
Chollar	80	Ophir	85
Crown Point	15	Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. & Va	100	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	100	Quicksilver pfd	1200
Gould & Curry	25	Sierra Nevada	38
Hale & Norcross	105	Standard	125
Homestake	2900	Union Con	35
Iron Silver	30	Yellow Jacket	25
Mexican	38		

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co	50	Kearsarge	15
Atlantic	21	Osceola	28½
Boston & Mont	91¼	Quincy	118
Butte & Boston	6¾	Tamarack	91
Calumet & Hecla	325	Wolverine	8¾
Franklin	11		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 22.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	2	Gould & Curry	27
Alpha Con	9	Hale & Norcross	115
Andes	47	Homestake Con	21
Belcher	47	Mono	2
Best & Belcher	49	Occidental Con	7
Bodie Con	60	Ophir	93
Bullion	8	Overman	7
Bulwer Con	41	Potosi	58
Caledonia	10	Savage	36
Challenge Con	33	Sierra Nevada	42
Chollar	85	Union Con	39
Confidence	80	Utah Con	6
Con. Cal. & Va	105	Yellow Jacket	32
Crown Point	22		

More Santa Fe Appointments.

F. H. Manter, commercial agent of the Santa Fé at Kansas City, has been appointed General Agent of the Freight Department of the Santa Fé at Chicago, in place of W. C. Nixon, promoted to Superintendent of the Chicago division. F. B. Montgomery will succeed Mr. Manter at Kansas City.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CLOVER-LEAF BOYCOTT SUIT MAY BE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Hearing on the Motion to Make the Injunction Permanent Is Deferred Till Jan. 8—Test of the Legality of the Eastern Joint Traffic Agreement Something the Trust's Managers Seem Not Anxious to Have Made at Bar.

The expectation that the famous boycott suit of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad (Clover Leaf) would develop into a "celebrated case," is not likely to be realized.

A temporary restraining order enjoining the Clover Leaf's connections from refusing to interchange traffic with that road was obtained by the Clover Leaf in the United States Circuit Court some time ago, and a hearing was to have been had this week on the motion to make the injunction permanent, but it has been deferred until Jan. 8. It is now given out that it has been decided to settle the case out of court and nothing more will be heard of it.

The roads which instituted the boycott against the Clover Leaf are all members of the Eastern joint traffic trust, and the Clover Leaf has thus far refused to join it. The latter had been charged with having smashed the rates established by the trust lines, and, refusing to submit to the dictation of the Board of Managers, a boycott against the road was declared. The receiver of the road brought suit against the boycotting lines and they were ordered to interchange freight with the Clover Leaf on the same terms as with other roads. This order of the court was promptly obeyed by the Clover Leaf's immediate connections.

It was the intention to thoroughly test, at the hearing of the motion for a permanent injunction, the legality of the joint traffic agreement. This is a question which the Board of Managers of the joint traffic trust are not anxious to have aired in court, and for the last two or three weeks they have been deliberating on what they are going to do about it. The conclusion, it is said, has been reached that it would be rather risky to have the legality of the agreement tested in the court, and negotiations are now going on with a view of bringing about an adjustment of the matter between the joint traffic trust and the managers of the Clover Leaf.

To Meet Chicago Competition.

Efforts are being made by the Canadian Pacific to have the Board of Managers of the joint traffic trust interfere in its fight with the Chicago-St. Paul lines on passenger business from Northwest points to points in Eastern Canada. The Canadian Pacific's grievance is the alleged payment by the St. Paul roads of excessive commissions. It wants the permission of the Joint Traffic Association to meet the competition of the Chicago-St. Paul lines. The latter do not deny that they are paying more than regular commissions on the business in question. They are doing so by authority of the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association. The action, they claim, was forced upon them by the Canadian Pacific's Soo Line.

Sale of Road May Be Set Aside.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Court of Appeals has again decided against the New York Central railroad and the Farmers' Loan and Trust company in the case of the stockholders of the New York and Northern railroad, who protested against the sale of that road by the Central under foreclosure proceedings, which they say forced the disposal of the road to the Central people at a figure much below its fair value. The court refused to reopen the case and the trust company and Central road will have to show cause why the sale should not be set aside.

Will Cause Diversion of Freight.

Competition by the Sunset route of the Southern Pacific will be more active this winter than ever before. Arrangements have just been completed for the establishment of a fast freight service between San Francisco and New Orleans. According to the plans adopted the time of these fast freight trains from San Francisco to El Paso is to be shortened ten hours, and the same reduction is to be made in the running time from El Paso to New York.

Dividends of Vanderbilt Roads.

New York, Dec. 22.—The New York Central has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The Canada Southern has declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. The last previous dividend was 1¼ per cent. The Lake Shore has declared the regular half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1. The Michigan Central has declared the regular half-yearly dividend of 2 per cent.

Promotions on the Santa Fe.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 22.—Avery Turner, Superintendent of the middle division of the Santa Fé, has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the road, with headquarters at Topeka. His place at Newton will be taken by R. J. Parker, now roadmaster for this division. Both changes take effect Jan. 1.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The committee representing the thirty Connecticut and foreign companies met yesterday and after receiving three expert opinions from attorneys on the personal property tax decided to recommend that the companies contest the measure. There were five present—namely:

Col. Davis, G. W. Blossom,
C. H. Case, R. M. Bissell,
William S. Warren,

Together with the intention to contest the personal property tax declared the intention to contest the 1 per cent tax law. Last year the personal property amounted to 11 per cent of the receipts. This percentage was named in the meeting of the committee, and went far toward bringing about the decision to contest. Col. Davis, Chairman of the committee, says he will call a meeting of the representatives of the thirty companies, so as to submit to them the result of the committee's research. No plans have been entered into providing for carrying the matter into court, the committee having done its work in securing the opinions of the three attorneys. It remains for the thirty representatives either to indorse or reject the committee recommendation.

* * *

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—A jury has rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Mee H. Anderson of this city in her suit against the Mutual Reserve Life Fund for the full amount of two policies on the life of her husband, Dr. S. T. Anderson, for $3,000 and $2,000, respectively. Dr. Anderson, who was a prominent doctor of Bloomington, died suddenly last August. The company contested payment on the ground of lapse of payment of premiums and violation of rules by excessive drinking and other injurious habits. Motion has been made for a new trial.

* * *

A rather singular fire took place a short while ago in Dublin, in the burning of Strand & Mason's plant, where fire extinguishing appliances are manufactured. This firm is the largest producer of such appliances in the world, and yet one-half of the works was burnt out, the damage being to the extent of $130,000. Insurance had been placed on the property to the amount of $233,500, distributed among six companies.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—St. Paul business-men are to have a reduction of 20 per cent in their insurance rates. Commission No. 8, the Chicago organization which represents the board companies and practically controls the insurance business of the Northwest, is in the city and has conferred with the local insurance men. The result is a return to the rates of 1893, which means a saving of 20 per cent on all insurance carried by the business men of St. Paul. There is a strong probability that J. W. Lancaster, the local compact manager for the commission, will be transferred to some other post.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

5% In sums of $10,000 And Over.

5½% In sums of $5,000 And Over.

HOMESTEAD LOAN AND TRUST CO
Hartford Building.

MONEY LOANED.
Building loans preferred in amounts from $2,500 to $25,000.

KNOTT, LEWIS & CO.

Royal Trust Company,

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
Dec. 21, 1896.

Loans, time (secured)		$ 761,473.11
Overdrafts (secured)		396.20
CASH RESOURCES.		
U. S. and other listed bonds	$146,902.52	
Demand loans (secured)	419,500.00	
Cash and due from banks	575,657.51	$1,142,060.03
		$1,903,929.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	172,020.00
Deposits	1,231,909.34
	$1,903,929.34

Pays Interest on Checking Deposits and Savings Accounts.

OFFICERS.

JAMES B. WILBUR, President
WALTER H. WILSON, Vice-President
CHARLES S. DICKINSON, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM O. GOODMAN, of Sawyer, Goodman & Co.
GEORGE R. THORNE, of Montgomery Ward Co.
J. W. BUTLER, President J. W. Butler Paper Co.
ALBERT G. SPALDING, of A. G. Spalding & Bros.
ALBERT L. COE, of Mead & Coe.
WALTER H. WILSON, Real Estate.
JAMES B. WILBUR, President Royal Trust Co.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Dec. 17, 1896.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$15,526,202.26
Bank building and other real estate		500,000.00
United States bonds (par value)		118,800.00
Other bonds (market value)		1,399,460.00
Cash resources—		
Due from banks		
(Eastern Ex)	$3,657,767.49	
Checks for clearing-house	1,120,939.89	
Cash on hand	9,456,014.84	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	50,250.00	
		14,284,972.22
		$31,829,434.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Other undivided profits	247,505.23
Deposits	26,581,929.25
	$31,829,434.48

OFFICERS.

Lyman J. Gage, President.
James B. Forgan, Vice-President.
Richard A. Street, Cashier.
Holmes Hoge, Assistant Cashier.
Frank E. Brown, 2d Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel M. Nickerson, L. J. Gage,
F. D. Gray, James B. Forgan,
R. C. Nickerson, S. W. Allerton,
A. A. Carpenter, Nelson Morris,
E. F. Lawrence, Eugene S. Pike.
Norman B. Ream,

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

At the Close of Business Dec. 17, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and stocks		$ 3,786,619.39
Cash and exchange		8,940,331.14
Demand loans on collaterals	$11,823,465.84	
Time loans on collaterals	3,557,810.80	
Loans on real estate	1,974,723.91	
		17,356,000.55
		$30,082,951.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	634,105.26
Time deposits	12,448,

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER FOOL.

BY ARTHUR APPLIN.

And the last hour is shod with fire from hell;
This is the end of every man's desire.

HE opened his eyes. Everything looked much as he had imagined and hoped it would look. On the wall opposite, in a black frame, hung the picture of a snow-storm from the Illustrated London News of half a dozen years ago; by his bedside stood the table, with a tumbler of water and a bowl of fresh flowers—lilies-of-the-valley. On another table, by the window, burnt a dim light; here were a medicine bottle, some few articles always found in a sick-room, a couple of books, more flowers, and a roll of white linen.

In a low chair, near the dim light, a woman sat. He could only see her head and a narrow outline of her face. Her head was thrown far back against the pink cushion; her hair looked brown, streaked with gold where the light touched it. Her dress was black; he could see the corner of a white apron and the curve of a white collar, and soft white cuffs against small white hands.

He wished he could see more of her; he was afraid to move lest she heard him. Evidently she was young; that was good. Was she also beautiful, or even pretty? Would she be soft and gentle and patient with him, or hard and stern and matter-of-fact?

How peaceful it was in this little room in the center of the great, silent hospital!

Such peace he had never felt before in his life, though he had often sought it. No one could come and worry him here, or stare at him, or ask him stupid questions. He did not care now whether he grew better or worse so long as he could lie in the silent room with the picture of the snow-storm on the wall and the lilies by his side on the table, and the nurse asleep in the chair, and everywhere the calm and the peace.

It was even better than his room at home. There his mother or his father, his sisters and his brothers, would have continually come and looked at him and asked him how he felt, and why he was so stupid, and why he was so different to other people.

Here none could worry him. He was safe.

What time was it? Evening, probably, or perhaps night.

No light came through the blind and the gray, drawn curtains. He could hear no sounds from the street, not even the distant roar of traffic which never ceases.

Should he speak to the nurse and see what she was like? He very much wanted her to be pretty. He still clung to the stupid idea that if she were pretty she would be kind—and forgiving. Did she know all about him—all that other people knew or thought they knew? Would she forgive him? But he did not need forgiveness—he had done nothing wrong; she would only consider him like other men. Well, that would be better than thinking him "so different to everybody else." He was quite tired of hearing he was "different."

He turned on his side again to sleep.

The nurse heard him. She rose and came to the bedside and bent over him. "Are you comfortable? Do you want anything?"

He opened his eyes gratefully. The voice was low and deep and soothing. The thought also came to him that it was a forgiving voice.

"No, thank you—nurse. I am all right. I was just thinking how—how quiet and nice it was here. What time is it? Night-time, aurely?"

"It is early morning, nearly 3 o'clock. You will hear the sparrows awake soon, and begin to chirp and chatter in the trees beneath your window. Will you drink this medicine now?"

He smiled. "Yes, if you like; but the knowledge has come to me that medicine is no good. I don't suppose I shall live long. I don't want to live. I have nothing to live for. My ideals I have found only ideals; my dreams will come to nothing. I only want to—I seem to want to make my peace, to come to an understanding with some one or something."

"Hush! you must not talk. There, I will make your pillow comfortable, and smooth your sheet."

"I must talk, Nurse; I will talk. Do you know I have been awake a long time? I have been lying looking at you. I was wondering if, and hoping you were, pretty. I am so glad you are. I used to think, I believe I still think, that beautiful women have beautiful minds."

"Hush! you must not talk; you will grow excited."

"Nurse—you know I cannot live long? Well, let me be happy"—he gave a sort of sob-laugh—"be happy for a few minutes; let me talk just for once. I have been silent all my life. I have thought all my life. I never found any one to talk to—except Ruby, and she ran away with another man; that was because I was poor. Bring over your chair and sit beside me. Ah! that is right; I am glad you are kind and understand me. I suppose you know how I first became ill, and my quarrel with my relatives? Of course, it is my own fault; I ought not to have been different to my brothers. You see, I was a bit of a dreamer; I read too many books when a boy, and I preferred painting pictures to studying law, and writing stories to sitting in a London office. I dreamed a good deal, and I never went about town like my brothers did. I don't know why I did not. My sisters noticed it. They were jolly girls, kind-hearted, and that sort of thing; but they didn't care for my taciturn, quiet ways. If my brothers came home late from a fellow's rooms they used to let them in and help them to their rooms and say nothing about it. They thought it rather good sport, and were annoyed with me because I didn't ever stop out late, or get mixed up in a row, or drink too much.

"I never found any one who took an interest in things I liked. Because I wouldn't go into the law or medicine or banking, I was kicked out from home. Give me something to drink, Nurse. This doesn't tire you? I am glad. I wanted to tell some one why I failed, and all that, before I died, and you seem——Well, I thought I could work and live with my pen, and keep my dreams and ideals to myself. By God, Nurse, I tried! I tried hard. I had money at first. Life seemed gay and jolly. But I kept straight. That was one of my ideals, because I felt sorry—I sort of felt all women were sacred, and unless I loved one—so I kept straight.

"But a London lodging is not inspiring. I began to long for my books and flowers, and my comfortable room; I began to long to see my brothers' and sisters' faces. I asked if I might come home and work in my old rooms. I received no answer. I got depressed. My ideals got mixed. Nothing seemed real except vice.

"One night I got drunk with the lights and the noise of London. I supped at a big restaurant, principally on champagne. I met her that night. I never cared for her, and I had cared for others and passed them by. She loved only gold and jewels; she was a lump of ice—well, I froze my ideals with that lump of ice!

"I wandered about town, tired of everything. I was ill. I grew worse. Then they found me and took me home. How they worried me! How they piled me with questions! How they stared at me! 'Why was I so different from others?'

"I, too, began to ask myself that question. The first time I slip, I break my neck; but my brothers make it their business to slip—gracefully and carefully.

"For a long time they kept me at home, always worrying me, trying to make me talk, trying to make me 'sensible.' Then, at last, I made them bring me here. And at last I am happy.

"There! What have I been saying, Nurse? You must not think too badly of me; at the worst, I am only a fool. Hark! it is dawn. Do you hear the sparrows chattering? It reminds me of the country. I can see the faint light stealing through the gray curtains, and the wind is shaking the blind to and fro.

"Would you read to me, Nurse? I don't suppose you have a 'Swinburne'? He used to be my favorite poet. It was he who made me dream, I think, Nurse. I wonder why I have never been able to talk to any woman, as I am talking to you, before?"

Then he lay for some time silent, listening to the sparrows and the wind rustling the curtains together.

The nurse had risen. She stood opposite the mirror and gazed at herself. She loosened the hair on her forehead a little, so that the wavy curls fell naturally on either side. Then she crossed to the bed and bathed his temples with some slightly perfumed water, and gave him a clean, cold pillow for his head, and sat again by his side.

"I, too, used to read Swinburne once"—he turned surprised—"but that was long ago, when I used to dream. Dreams are bad and foolish. We were not meant to dream in this world."

"No," he replied wearily, "I suppose not; but dreams are the only beautiful things in this world. Do you remember 'Ah, God! Ah, God! that day should be so soon'? That is what I feel now. You won't leave me, will you, Nurse? Wait until it is quite day. I am afraid my mother might come to see me, and I never feel comfortable when she is near me—I feel afraid—it is so stupid."

"All right, I won't leave you." She took his hand in hers. She knew his hours were few.

And she wondered why God had always let him meet the wrong women. If she had met him before, perhaps——

His thoughts were similar. "Nurse, I wish I had met you before."

She hesitated a moment. "So do I." She touched his forehead with her soft, scented handkerchief.

"What do you mean?"

"Perhaps we might have both been happier."

"Then you are not happy? Poor little Nurse!" His hands gripped hers harder. "Nurse, I wonder—would you—kiss me—directly? It is not wrong or strange to ask you to kiss a dying man, is it?"

"No, dear." She kissed his forehead. His eyes caught hers. She bent again and kissed his lips.

"It must be 10 o'clock, Nurse. Hark! there is some one coming. Don't let any one in, Nurse—until I am gone, and hold my hand tightly—because it hurts a little, does death. Let me smell those lilies—they remind me of Ruby—she was a wicked woman, Nurse, but I was fond of her, poor little thing! because it wasn't her fault. Hold me tighter, and—kiss me again—it is good to have some one to love. Nurse, don't let them in—until I am gone; they will say I am so different. Nurse?"

"Yes, dear?"

"You are there; that is right. Give my love to—everybody; tell them I wanted to help and—— Nurse, where is that picture of the snow-storm gone? I can't see it up there now—and I can't see your pretty face; I only see that woman—the lump of ice—so cold——" His voice slipped away, his eyes closed: God gave him back his dream.

SHORT STORIES

BY POPULAR AUTHORS,

Complete in One Installment,

WILL BE PRINTED

DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

PASTEUR TREATMENT FAILS TO SAVE.

Baltimore Boy Dies in New York of Rabies in Terrible Agony—Mad Dog Scare.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22.—[Special.]—The Pasteur treatment for rabies has failed in the case of Robert Henry, the youngest of the five boys bitten by a dog supposed to have had rabies in this city about a month ago. The child died this evening in terrible agony.

A fund was raised by subscription and the boys were sent to the Pasteur Institute in New York, where they were given the full course of treatment under the direction of Dr. Gibier. Lawrence Wilson, another of the boys, is still under treatment at the institute. His mother is with him. A telephone message received from Dr. Gibier this afternoon stated that the lad's wound was not in good condition and the conditions were unfavorable. The little Henry boy had three or four terrible spasms today. He could not keep his hands and feet still. His speech was thick and indistinct, and partial paralysis of the muscles set in this morning. At sight of a basin of water he went into violent convulsions. His father and another man held him. For several minutes after the convulsion he appeared to be suffocating.

All the other children are in good condition, although their relatives are alarmed at the unfortunate turn in Henry's condition. The mad dog scare continues throughout the city and neighboring counties. Dogs found in the streets without muzzles are quickly dispatched. Peter Miller of Woodstock, Howard County, was bitten by a supposed rabid dog today.

MARKET HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIVES

Advent of Christmas Finds the Market Stocked with Berries, Grapes, Nuts, and Seasonable Commodities.

Strawberries have appeared in the market. It is unusually early. They are coming from California, and, while a trifle green in some instances, they are sweet and fragrant. South Water street dealers ask from 30 to 35 cents a pint, but grocers cannot handle them and stand shrinkage at less than 50 cents a pint.

The finest cranberries from Cape Cod retail at 10 cents a quart. Fair New Jersey and Wisconsin berries can be sold from six to eight cents a quart. The choice variety, known as the Bugle, from Wisconsin, costs nine cents a quart.

Eight-pound boxes of choice Catawba grapes retail at 30 and 35 cents, and choice Emperors, from California, at 50 cents a box.

Choice Texas pecans sell from 12 to 15 cents a pound; hazel nuts at five cents a pound; hickory nuts at 8 2 a bushel; chestnuts at 10 cents a pound; butternuts at 75 cents a bushel; walnuts at 60 and 75 cents a bushel of fifty pounds.

Not within the memory of the oldest merchants in South Water street has the supply of holiday evergreens been so large as at present. Small trees can be purchased at 10 cents and large ones, big enough for a family of twelve, at 25 cents. Choice green holly wreaths cost only five cents. Palm leaves sell at from 25 to 40 cents a dozen. Bushes of mistletoe can be had for 15 cents.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a large round hat of old pink and white shot taffetas, ridged. The brim is indented in points, over a velvet brim that matches the taffetas. The crown is high and large, and around it are two rows of wide gathered flounces, with

PINK AND WHITE TAFFETAS HAT.

saw tooth indentations, increasing the height on the left side. They are kept on the hat by a black velvet bow on the summit of the crown, whence rises an aigrette of fancy feathers, forming a black note of interrogation, tipped with white. Made by Lewis.—New York Herald.

Visit Your Friends.

The Northwestern line will on Dec. 24, 25, 31, 1896, and Jan. 1, 1897, sell excursion tickets good returning until Jan. 4, inclusive, at very low rates to Aurora, Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay, and intermediate points. Ticket offices, No. 208 Clark street, and passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

WEDDED FIFTY YEARS.

MAYOR TRUSDELL OF LAKE BLUFF AND HIS GOOD WIFE CELEBRATE.

Villagers Make a Municipal Function of the Event and Happily Overwhelm Their Leader with Calls and Presents—Methodists from the City Bring Congratulations—Tokens of Regard Tendered at the Church—Sketch of the Clergyman's Life.

The Village of Lake Bluff was wonderfully stirred up last night in consequence of the golden wedding of its first and only Mayor, the Rev. Dr. C. G. Trusdell, and his good wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Trusdell.

The inhabitants of the village were flying around all the afternoon with flowers in their hands and baskets on their arms, and all they could talk about was the golden wed-

THE REV. C. G. TRUSDELL.

ding and the celebration exercises at the Methodist church.

Mrs. Trusdell's house was crowded with callers, and radiant with wedding presents. The rooms were decorated with the flowers that were sent, and the table was loaded with gold, silver, and cut-glass. The theory seemed to be that the Methodist church celebrated at the residence and the village people at the church. All the trains after 5 o'clock brought doctors of divinity and class leaders from the city, who went to the residence and afterward to the church. No end of letters and telegrams were received wishing Dr. and Mrs. Trusdell fifty years more of wedded bliss.

At the Church.

At 8 o'clock Mayor Trusdell received a message that some one at the church wanted to see him, and when he started his wife and all the company followed. It soon became evident what was "up." The Rev. Dr. Van Anda began to make a speech about the Mayor, eulogizing his administration, which he was safe in saying was the best the village had ever had. He then congratulated Dr. Trus-

MRS. C. G. TRUSDELL.

dell on his married happiness and closed by saying that the citizens of the village, rejoicing with him on this happy occasion, wished to offer him, in addition to their congratulations, a substantial token of their regard, and then he handed the Mayor $200 in golden double eagles.

Mayor Trusdell was happily confused, but spoke at some length of the need of a water system and a revival, and hoped to see in the future a perfect harmony at the polls and showers of girls at the camp-meeting. As Dr. Van Anda had praised him as the best Mayor the village ever had, so he could give Mrs. Trusdell credit for being the best wife he ever had, and perhaps the best any man ever had.

Gather at the Supper.

When the Mayor closed the village sat down to an old-fashioned New England supper. The committee that managed the event was as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Clowes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Taylor, Mrs. L. B. Fowler, Mrs. A. L. Bishop.
Mrs. M. P. Wilson.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Waldner.
Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Vanda, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran.
Prof. and Mrs. James R. Dewey, Prof. and Mrs. H. A. Lyon.
Dr. and Mrs. M. M. Parkhurst.

Dr. Trusdell was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1826, and was educated at the Montgomery Academy. In his youth he followed a variety of occupations, and managed to make a success of every one of them. He first learned the trade of a watchmaker, then he was a hotel clerk in Buffalo, where he married Miss Sarah Jane Raymond, before he was 21 and before she was 16. Then for several years he was a traveling salesman for a New York house.

Joins the Methodists.

Dr. Trusdell then removed to Chester, O., and engaged in mercantile business. While living there Mrs. Trusdell was converted at a Methodist revival, and her husband followed her into the Wesleyan Church, though he had previously been a Presbyterian.

Soon after this Dr. Trusdell moved to Iowa City, Ia., and opened a dry goods store. He was elected to the Legislature on the Prohibition ticket, and finally was admitted to the Upper Iowa Methodist Conference as a preacher.

He was settled at Marshalltown and then became the chaplain of the Second Iowa Cavalry. Returning from the war, he preached at Davenport and Clinton, and then became Presiding Elder of the Iowa City District. He then removed to Chicago and became the pastor, first, of the Wesleyan Church and then of the Oakland Church, and in February, 1872, became the General Superintendent of the Relief and Aid Society, a position which he has held ever since. This, however, did not prevent him from being Presiding Elder of the Chicago District for six years. He was one of the originators of the Lake Bluff enterprise.

PILGRIM MOTHERS DINE AT TUXEDO.

Two Hundred Members of the New York City Woman's Suffrage League Attend.

New York, Dec. 22.—About 200 members of the New York City Woman's Suffrage League and their guests partook of the fifth annual dinner of the Pilgrim Mothers at the Tuxedo today.

Lillie Devereaux Blake acted as President. The women sat at twenty-two tables, each of which was presided over by a hostess. About twenty women's organizations were represented at the dinner.

Mrs. Blake delivered an address of welcome. Mrs. Mariana W. Chapmen discussed "The Way to Victory," Mrs. Donald McLean spoke for the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach dwelt on "The Emancipation of Women," Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson read an original poem on "Feminine Vanity," Mrs. Florence Sutro responded to the toast, "Women in Music," and Mrs. Sarah Sumner Teall to the toast "Early Heroines."

Insurance Against Disease.

Surest and truest is to keep your blood in good normal condition by the use of best of all preparations—viz.: "Silsbee's Peptonized Iron and Manzan."

DOLL EXHIBITION AT BATTERY "D."

Special View to Be Given Tomorrow and Christmas, to Which the Public Is Invited.

Owing to the enormous demand for visitors' tickets to the Christmas doll distribution made by the public of Chicago, THE TRIBUNE has decided to have an exhibition of the dolls at Battery "D," from 2 until 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and from 10 until 12 o'clock Christmas morning. No tickets are required to gain admission to the exhibition. The public of Chicago is cordially invited.

Some wonderful dolls will be exhibited; dolls of all nations, kinds, and sorts, and people can see for themselves how much happiness waits for the poor tots of Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE deeply regrets that to gain admission to the doll distribution tickets will be necessary, and these tickets are issued exclusively by the Doll Editor. Unfortunately, THE TRIBUNE has been obliged to limit the visitors' tickets to those only who have contributed money or dressed dolls, and, even then, it is almost impossible to take care of all the generous people who have lent their assistance to the work.

Nothing but lack of space induced THE TRIBUNE to limit the visitors' tickets. There is no building in Chicago large enough to hold 5,000 children, all the guardians who accompany them, and the thousands of visitors who want to look on while the program and distribution is in progress.

THE TRIBUNE has tried to do everything possible to facilitate the accommodation of guests and hopes that the public will appreciate that only the lack of space and the necessity of looking out for the children prevents the managers of the doll distribution from throwing wide open the doors to the public. As it is, the exhibition, which will be held tomorrow afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock, and on Christmas morning from 10 until 12 o'clock, will enable every one to get a glimpse, at least, of the dolls.

All charitable organizations desiring tickets for poor children, so that they may obtain dolls, are urged to send in their applications to the "Doll Editor, CHICAGO TRIBUNE." All the children who have written to THE TRIBUNE for dolls will be given a doll on Christmas day, provided they come to the office today or tomorrow with a letter from some responsible person—pastor, teacher, or any one duly authorized—and make request for a ticket which will entitle them to a doll on Christmas day. THE TRIBUNE is making every possible effort to reach the poor children of Chicago, and wants to know that the dolls will go to deserving poor little girls, and for that reason asks that requests for dolls be accompanied by references.

THE TRIBUNE begs to acknowledge the receipt of donations of handsomely dressed dolls from the following:

Grayce Margret Langel, No. 200 Bowen avenue.
Miss Florence May Van Riper, No. 2706 Wentworth avenue.
Miss Annette Miller, No. 379 Dearborn avenue.
Bryn Mawr Woman's club, Bryn Mawr.
Mrs. R. D. Livingston, No. 193 Bowen avenue.
Margaret Hunt, Winnetka, Ill.
Miss Frances Brooks of the Nellie McHenry company.

The doll fund now stands:

Previously acknowledged	$1,064.73
Miss M. E. Remmer, No. 4827 Lake avenue	1.00
Infant class St. Augustin's Sunday-school	1.00
Mrs. E. P. Martin	1.00
"Anon"	10
Ruth and Willie Bloodgood, Delavan, Wis.	20
Helen L. Miller, No. 6704 Honoré street	10
	$1,068.13

Mrs. Fanny Worthington, Postmistress of the State Senate, spoke to the members of the Olio club at their meeting yesterday on the subject: "Are the Avenues of Work Unduly Crowded by Women?" A discussion followed the address.

The remaining twenty-five of the 100 dolls which have been dressed by the Olio women and their friends were brought to the meeting yesterday and then sent to join the rest of the 5,000 to be given to the poor children of Chicago in the doll distribution on Christmas day.

WAIST WITH MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU

Made Separate and May Be Worn Together or with Parts of Other Costumes.

A charming waist is shown today. The fichu is made entirely separate and may be worn together or not.

A dress of white dimity with lines and dots of pink and blue had a fichu of white Swiss, with ruffles of point d'esprit.

A waist of pale old blue silk, with a small

NO. 7,014—WOMAN'S WAIST.

figure in black, had a fichu of black mousseline de soie.

A gown of black canvas had a fichu of black chiffon edged with a plaiting of blue and green taffetas to match the lining of the gown. A gray silk gown with white chiffon fichu was dainty and dressy.

The fichu may be allowed to hang free in front, being knotted at the bust, or at the left side at the waist line.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for 30 to 42 inches bust measure.

A medium size requires five yards of material twenty-one inches wide, with two and five-eighths yards eighteen inches wide for fichu. Four and one-half yards of lace will be needed for trimming.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets; for skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,014. Size.....

Name .....

Address .....

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

MISS KATE FIELD'S REMAINS ARRIVE.

They Will Be Cremated and the Ashes Sent to Boston for Interment.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22.—The remains of Miss Kate Field arrived this morning from Honolulu on the steamer Delgic. The casket was inclosed in a wooden covering and placed aboard the steamer at Honolulu without any display. As soon as the steamer docks the remains will be taken to the crematory. Arrangements are now being made for memorial services to be held in Trinity Episcopal Church. The ashes will be sent for final interment to Mount Auburn, Boston.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Stewed prunes.
Oatmeal. Cream.
Broiled ham. Rice croquettes.
Muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Fricasseed rabbit. Currant jelly.
Macaroni. Rolls. Tea.

DINNER.
Black bean soup.
Braised mutton. Cranberry sauce.
Creamed carrots. Scalloped potatoes.
Celery and apple salad.
Snow pudding.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

M'KINLEY OFF FOR HOME.

PRESIDENT-ELECT AND HIS WIFE END THEIR VISIT IN CHICAGO.

Inaugural Gown Goes in Their Baggage—Last Day in the City Made Memorable by the Handshaking Insistence of a Throng Which Besieges the Party Down-Town—Police Rescue the Carriage from the Patriotic Crowd.

President-elect William McKinley has gone home.

At 9:40 o'clock last night three policemen in citizens' clothes tramped noisily down the front steps of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams' residence, No. 3361 Lake avenue, and walked off in the direction of the Stanton Avenue Police Station. For nearly a week they had been living in the same house with the President-elect of the United States. After 9:40 o'clock they went back to thief catching.

Mr. McKinley, with his wife, Capt. Heistand, and Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams started for the Canal Street Station just before the policemen left. Ahead of them went a baggage wagon loaded with six trunks, every one of them heavier than when the McKinley party brought them to Chicago.

From the President-elect down to Mrs. McKinley's maid, every one of the party had some new clothes. In one trunk were the gowns which Mrs. McKinley will wear at the inauguration, and in another was a new tailor-made suit for Mr. McKinley. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. McKinley, during their visit in Chicago, has been inside of a Chicago shop, and yet since the arrival of the party in the city enough parcels have been received at the McWilliams residence from the down-town establishments to fill a large express wagon.

Shakes Hands with Hundreds.

The most exciting part of Mr. McKinley's last day in Chicago was when a crowd of 4,000 persons surrounded his carriage in front of the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Co. at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and refused to let the carriage move on till the President-elect had shaken hands with several hundred of them. He was finally rescued by the police.

Shortly after dinner Maj. and Mrs. McKinley and Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams drove down-town for a sight of the Christmas shoppers from the carriage windows. In front of the wholesale store of Marshall Field & Co. the carriage was stopped while Capt. McWilliams stepped inside to see one of the managers.

He hardly had disappeared when three or four persons recognized Mr. McKinley and began to cheer. The clerks and merchants in the wholesale stores across the street heard the cheering and ran out and surrounded the carriage, and in five minutes the crowd had increased to 3,000 people. When Capt. McWilliams came out he was unable to get near the vehicle.

Cheers Draw a Crowd.

The doors of the carriage were partly opened and through these the nearest of the throng thrust their hands and insisted on having them shaken. The crowd kept up an incessant cheering, and every shout added to the number of people.

Finally two policemen made a way through the crowd. They led the horses by the bridles, and by shaking their clubs and shouting, "Get back and let the President through," the carriage was extricated from the tangle.

During the day the people who were in the McWilliams residence heard the next President of the United States and the present Mayor of Chicago shouting to each other over a telephone.

Mayor Swift had rung up to pay his respects to Mr. McKinley and say that illness alone had prevented his making a call. He was assured by Mr. McKinley that he would have been "Glad to see him," and advised not to risk his health by coming out to Oakland.

Mr. McKinley and Capt. McWilliams spent nearly two hours in the morning driving through Jackson Park in an open buggy. Ex-Congressman Edward W. Keightly was one of the callers during the day.

LITTLE DOG RIDES RUNAWAY HORSE.

Mounted on the Back of the Frightened Animal, He Howls and Barks in Great Glee.

A little dog on the back of a runaway horse attached to a covered express wagon belonging to R. Spencer, grocer, furnished amusement and excitement to people along West Chicago avenue yesterday morning.

At Ashland avenue the driver left the vehicle in front of a store while he went inside. A passing electric car frightened the horse and it started at a breakneck speed east on Chicago avenue.

At the first bound the dog sprang from the seat to the horse's back and seemed to enjoy its fast ride, as it barked and howled at every jump made by the horse. The frightened animal ran from one side of the street to the other and several times narrowly escaped colliding with wagons and street cars.

At May street Officers Hamilton and Phalen stopped the horse. The dog could not be persuaded to leave the horse's back and snapped at every one who dared approach it.

STUDENTS OFF FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Fall Term at Northwestern University Closes with "Specials."

The fall term of the Northwestern University closed yesterday. The last examinations were held in the forenoon and were the "specials" which delinquents were compelled to take. Many students who live at a great distance will spend their vacation in Evanston. The next term opens on Jan. 6 for all the Evanston departments but the Cumnock School of Oratory, which will open on Jan. 4. The new scheme that the faculty decided on a week ago of making the college year of two semesters will not go into effect this year.

Furnish your office now for a prosperous future. Andrews' desks. 300 Wabash.

"MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL."

Not to Be Outdone by Old St. Nick

"The Putnam"

Will gladden the hearts of the boys by bringing BOYS' SUITS, REEFERS, and OVERCOATS so close to their parents' pocketbooks that dimes will reach where quarters used to fall short.

Choice of all our $7.00 and $9.00 Boys' Reefers—ages 8 to 16—Wednesday and Thursday only at $4.25

Choice of any $8.00 and $10.00 Boys' 2-piece Suit, made of finest English serges, worsteds and Scotch tweeds—ages 7 to 16—Wednesday and Thursday only at $5.00

300 Boys' $5.00 2-piece Suits in blue, black and fancy mixtures—trousers made with double seat and knee—ages 5, 6, 7, 8—go at $2.25

100 Children's Cape Overcoats, made of imported Scotch tweeds, some handsomely bound—ages 3 to 8—made to sell at $8.00 to $10.00—may go on Wednesday and Thursday at $4.25

Choice of any $6.00 and $7.50 Boys' Reefer Suits in navy blue, gray, brown or pretty Scotch mixture, deep sailor collar, prettily braided—ages 3 to 8—go Wednesday and Thursday at $3.75

100 Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, large storm collar, worsted linings, ages 3 to 8, regular price $3.50—Wednesday and Thursday at $1.85

100 dozen Boys' Sweaters, lambs' wool—all sizes for boys—ages 4 to 16—real value $1.75—may go Wednesday and Thursday for $1.10

Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses in plain white with pretty all-over embroidery, ages 3 to 8, the $4.00 kind—go at $2.75

Boys' Burlington Fast black Hose—the regular 40c kind—at 25c, or 5 pairs for $1.00

Boys' Heavy Winter Caps in fine worsted and fancy cassimere, made to pull over the ears—regular 50c caps may go at 25c

Chimney corner series of Juvenile Story Books free with every sale. Goods bought for christmas presents will be cheerfully exchanged or the money refunded at any time.

OPEN NIGHTS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

"The Putnam"

DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE.

Northwest Corner State and Quincy-sts.

Rheumatism

Pains in the muscles, soreness in the joints, stiffness, swollen limbs, are caused by poor, thin blood and weakness of the system resulting from the Kidneys and Liver not performing their work of cleansing and purifying the blood properly.

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

Restores the Liver and Kidneys to a healthy, vigorous condition, assists them in filtering the blood and removing the cause of this most painful ailment, and permanently cures the disease. We have thousands of testimonials from people in all parts of the country who have been cured of Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and other ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder by our Peerless Remedy.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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GABLER MARSHALL & WENDELL PIANOS

CHICKERING PIANOS

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THE CHICKERING PIANO is distinctly an art product and especial attention is called to the Grand of today as the finest example of the pianomaker's art.

40, 42 and 44 Randolph-st. (Just East of State-st.)

CHARLES H. SLACK GROCER

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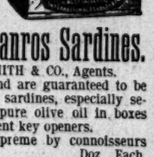
THE EPICURE'S DELIGHT..

Boneless Sardines



Gustav Penanros Sardines.

JAMES P. SMITH & CO., Agents.

The Penanros Brand are guaranteed to be the finest French sardines, especially selected, packed in pure olive oil in boxes provided with patent key openers.

Acknowledged supreme by connoisseurs everywhere.

	Doz.	Each.
Penanros Sardines, boned, ¼s	$2.00	18c
Penanros Sardines, boned, ½s	$2.85	25c
Penanros Sardines, boned, ½s	$4.00	35c
Penanros Sardines, boned magnums	$5.00	45c

Pure Olive Oil.

ANTONINI & CO., Leghorn.

JAMES P. SMITH & CO., Agents.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

If you are a lover of the exquisitely fine in Olive Oil this brand is positively unapproachable for purity, delicacy and flavor.

Antonini & Co. Olive Oil, ½ pts. ea. 23c
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Antonini & Co. Olive Oil, qts. each...65c
Antonini & Co. Olive Oil, gal. ea...$2.75

Charles H. Slack

PILES

ANAKESIS gives instant relief and positively cures PILES. Price $1 at druggists, or by mail. Sample free. Address "Anakesis," Tribune Building, New York.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS. ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1896:

Douglas-blvd., s w cor W. 13th-st., e f, 58x158. Oct. 7 [estate of J. Muns to A. Burke] ..... $ 5,500

Champlain-av., s e cor 141st-st., w f, 41 8-100x100 8-10. Dec. 7 [R. A. Henderson to C. B. Slade] 6,500

Wood-st., 250 n of 66th, w f, 24x124. Dec. 19 [A. W. Nelson to A. Billingsley] 1,000

63d-st., 175 m. or l. e of Wallace, 44 10-12x125, m. or l., Nov. 28 [M. in C. to D. N. Hills Tr. et al.] 19,000

Wilcox-st., 100½ w of S. 44th-av., s f, 25x121 7-10. Dec. 7 [A. M. Arthur to T. M. Meek] 4,500

Western-av., s e cor 34th-st., e f, 50x120. Oct. 17 [C. Helse to A. Pollyka] 5,000

Promises No. 166 W. Huron-st., 24x92. Dec. 18 [M. J. Kane to H. F. Richman] 4,000

Huron-st., 216 e of Oakley-av., e f, 24x Webster-av., 204 e of Cleveland, n f, 85x39. Dec. 16 [A. W. Stanmeyer to C. O. Dison] 10,000

Eighth-pl., 200 n of Belden-av., w f, 50x125. Dec. 18 [J. Rohde to C. Olson] 5,000

Talman-av., 402 m. or l. s of W. 12th-st., 132 through to Rockwell; Talman-av., 594 m. or l. s of W. 12th-st., w f, 66x133. Dec. 19 [M. Brand to A. F. Bullock] 25,000

Same property. Dec. 19 [A. F. Bullen to Brand, Bullen & Gund Co.] 25,000

Dickson-av., 116 s of Blanche, w f, 24x124. Dec. 12 [F. Sergot to L. Golnik] 3,500

Same property, Dec. 21 [L. Golnik to A. Sergot] 3,300

Lincoln-st., 244 9-10 n of 98th, e f, 99x Dec. 19 [C. P. Odlaz to M. J. Varnes] 5,000

Marquette-av., 60 s of 87th-st., w f, 25x Dec. 12 [M. C. Fyplatz to J. Serafin] 1,300

Stony Island-av., 96 n of 46th-st., w f, 25x Gross-av., 96 n of 46th-st., w f, 25x 124 60-100. Dec. 22 [J. Pecha to F. Kaiser] 2,000

Western-av., 24 n of W. 18th-st., e f, 48x Dec. 11 [M. J. Brin to G. Merry] 3,600

Wallace-st., 298 s of 29th, w f, 25x124 8-10. Dec. 11 [M. J. Varnes to F. S. Dviatt] 4,000

Eastwood-av., 37 7-10 e of Hoyne-av, s f, 37 7-10x121 53-100. Dec. 11 [J. C. Lyman to F. Ristow] 1,100

Dearborn-st., 225½ n of 57th, e f, 48 5-10x Dec. 5 [A. P. Woodworth to Catholic Bishop of Chicago] 1,438

Cenesee-st., 150 w of St. Louis-av., s f, 25x125. July 28 [H. M. Wells to W. E. Gehrig] 2,250

Emerald-av., 160 n of 76th-st., e f, 40x 142 9-10. Dec. 22 [D. S. Hemig to P. J. O Hemig] 2,500

Sangamon-st., 247 n of 71st, w f, 51x125. Dec. 19 [M. Budzaz to D. H. Cusack] 5,000

Dearborn-st., n w cor 52d, e f, 27x100. Dec. 21 [C. McDougall to J. H. Heap] 28,000

Prospect-av., 391 and 393 Bowen-av., 20x 118 72-100. Dec. 9 [E. Rudert to W. E. Thorne] .....

Lumber-st., 450 more or less, s w of W. 22d, n w f, 100 through to river. Dec. 17 [L. F. Moore and J. McConnell] 30,000

W. 12th-pl., 49 e of Throop-st., n f, 25x124. Dec. 8 [F. E. Walsh to J. H. Shannon] 3,300

Ewing-st., 207 e of Ohio-st., s f, 26x110. Dec. 21 [J. Gallagher to J. H. Vesey] 1,000

Thomas-st., 175 e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x120. Dec. 21 [C. Rhese to A. Meyer] 3,500

Pensacola-av., n w cor Campbell, s f, 100x Dec. 15 [A. S. Terrill to W. B. Wickes] 2,650

Arnsur-av., 280 s of 27th-st., e f, 37½x 100. Dec. 14 [W. Frank to G. W. Case] 7,500

Lumber-st., 350, more or less, s w of W. 22d, n w f, 100 through to river. Dec. 17 [J. McConnell to Pratt & Hills Linseed Oil Co] 30,000

Mentana-st., 350, more or less, w of Lincoln-av., s f, 25x115. Dec. 21 [J. T. Lindholm to M. C. Lindholm] 10,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

G. Altridge, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2125 W. Adams-st ..... $ 2,000

Martin De Tamble, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1242 Trumbull-av 1,800

Thomas Swigler, 2-story and basement brick flats, 756 Turner-av 6,500

G. Griffin, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2131 Dawson-st 3,000

Jacob Birch, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 554 W. North-av 10,000

Martin & Reynolds, five 2-story frame residences, 819 to 831 Wilson-av 12,500

C. C. Bartley, 3-story and basement brick addition, 509 and 571 Wabash-av 8,000

William C. Stahle, 2-story frame store and flats, 2458 S. Ashland-av 3,000

N. Peterson, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 458 and 460 E. 44th-st 18,000

Ira W. Cook, 3-story and basement brick flats, 624 and 626 60th-pl 18,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Sons of Canada, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Harry J. Stock, John Jamison, and Arthur E. Gammage.

Union Avenue Taxpayers' Protective Association, at Chicago; without capital stock; mutual protection; incorporators, Leo J. Dwyer, William D. Mooney, P. S. Carroll, J. R. Clark, Charles F. Long, James W. Terry, and D. J. Stewart.

Bliss & Laughlin company, at Harvey; capital stock $65,000; general mercantile and manufacture.

Salem Orphanage, at Flanagan, Livingston County, without capital stock; educational; to operate training school, etc.; incorporators, Nicholas B. Stuckey, David D. Clandon, Benjamin K. Stagle, John Stagle, Joseph Ulbrich, and Andrew Roth.

The Associated Advertisers' club of Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Philip A. Conne, Robert C. Campbell, and William Henry Baker.

Chicago Jewish Orphans' Home, at Chicago certified to a change of name to the Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans; also an increase in the Board of Directors to twenty-nine.

The Sewell-Clapp Manufacturing company, at Chicago, certified to a decrease in capital stock from $30,000 to $20,000.

The Minnesota Water Power company, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; mining in Colorado and operate water power; incorporators, Francis Sullivan, Henry Christener, and Charles Ahern.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, etc. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
I can deal with small and large quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of $5,000 or less, single or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, 161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—WILL TAKE Illinois National Bank balances at 100 cents on the dollar for one or two choicely located brick flats, detached, $4,000 each, former price $6,000; residence, south front, on boulevard, at one-half price, $4,500; choice vacant corner, worth $40,000; want offer; only parties with money need answer; one-third or all cash. Address H 943, Tribune office.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
251 AND 253 CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 0215 COMMERCIAL-AV., ROOM 1, CO-LUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Life and live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 99 Dearborn-st., R. 26.

MONEY, WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent and 5 and 6½ per cent mortgage loans to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment; no loans less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000, $5,000, $9,000, AND $25,000 choice 6 per cent net first mortgages on finely located Chicago improved; ready; principals only. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, TONTINE AND DISTRIBUTION policies purchased. Established 1872. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 417, corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO GOLD MORTGAGES, netting the investor 6 and 6½ per cent, in amounts to suit. WM. F. LUBEKE, Mortgage Banker, 172 Washington-st.

WE HAVE GOOD SECOND MORTGAGES FOR sale, netting 12 per cent interest; titles guaranteed. WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES. Mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—$8,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS central mortgages; big reduction for cash. H. J. HOLMES, 608 Tacoma Bldg.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party quietly and quickly; easy payments. 1248 Marquette Building.

EXPERIENCED MAN HAS $1,000; WANT $5,000 to buy $10,000 stock of goods; security bill of sale. Address H 920, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW 20 PER CENT OF stock in an old edge store; big interest. Address H 965, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE CHOICELY LOCATED CHICAGO property, improved and unimproved, for approved Chicago bank collaterals. H 939, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,000, 7% OR OHIO property; value $15,000; unexceptional security. C. H. STEPHENS, 414 Omaha Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same. Reed Interest, 315, 108 Dearborn.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY. J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING photographer; studio 339 State-st. Have your style about you and don't be seen sitting for your photos at any cheap department stores. 15 fine finished cabinets, $2; enamel finish, $3; and the latest platinum, $3.50 to $5 per dozen. Open Sundays. Pictures enlarged. Orders taken by mail.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND-hand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. ADDRESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. ROBERTS, GREATEST TRANCE AND business medium, reveals your entire life. 1307 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORAGE of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1857. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 356-362 Clark-av. Tel. M. 1343.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY LAST, BRINDLE BULL terrier bitch; long tail and ears, white neck, feet, and tip of tail; leather collar; no license tag; reward paid. Return to 2822 Prairie-av. or telephone South 494.

LOST—A SNAKE SKIN PURSE CONTAINING about $8 and checks, between 3915 Cottage Grove-av. and 4020 Ellis-av. Liberal reward for its return to either address.

LOST—POCKETBOOK ON MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Dearborn and the Columbus club or on North Side car. Owner will liberally reward on return to MISS CANNON, 357 La Salle-av.

LOST—$50 REWARD—DIAMOND SCROLL EARring, 1¾ karat, shopping district. Return MRS. M. B. LELAND, 3449 Prairie-av., Flat N.

LOST—SMALL BLACK AND TAN FEMALE dog from 2033 Prairie-av. Reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GEORGE: RECEIVED MONEY. Thanks. Will let you know if I leave home. LUCY.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WILL SOME GENTLEMAN OF means make a loan of $500 to a lady having her own business, modern in every respect, in a very desirable location on South Side, and take pleasant apartments and board in exchange for same. Give address where you can be seen. Address H 960, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSician and Surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables, Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—ONLY ONE APPLICATION OF Vista Cream Salve to make your face beautiful. Pure, harmless, and genuine; $1 per jar; to be had only at Suite 1518 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—EYE AND EAR, ALL DISEASES, acute or chronic, cured; consult free. DR. SYDNEY WALKER, 78 State-st., Room 40.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BUGS EXTERminated; 12 years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 81st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CREDIT MAN, correspondent, cashier, bookkeeper, or Chicago representative by a wide-awake, rapid, accurate worker of 12 years' experience and large acquaintance in Chicago. Address G 990, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, inside salesman, and a hustler; not afraid of work or long hours; at present manager of office; married, age 35; A1 references, and bond if required. Address H 919, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper in office or manufacturing; age 35; have gilt-edge reference; can furnish bond. Address G 832, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; EXperienced; can furnish figures; references. RENKER, 1219 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 22 with wholesale firm; temperate; good penman; references given. Address H 936, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, experienced, capable, and reliable; references. Address H 940, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper; moderate salary. H 911, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; any clerkship; will work cheap. H 935, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 19 IN the packing department of a mill, cracker factory, or wholesale grocery, cracker factory preferred; or as weigher; best of references. Address H 781, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY FIRST-class gardener in all branches of floral culture under glass and outside, good practical landscape gardener, awarded World's Columbian diploma for production of high-class vegetables; for last four years has successfully grown under glass choice winter vegetables, including mushrooms of finest quality for Chicago and New York markets; good city references. WM. THOMPSON, 215 S. Lincoln-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER, MEchanic and electrician; 20 years' experience; city or country. Address H 932, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH COACHman who understands proper care of gentleman's city or country horses; also to groom last employer. Address H 958, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman; private place preferred; have several work about the place. FRED KUSOWSKY, 238 West Madison-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; exceptionally expert; verbatim; speed; educated; unsteward habits; highest references; literary ability; correspondent; all business; $15 weekly. H 964, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT GENTLEman stenographer; very rapid; accurate; age 25; first-class education; best city references. Address H 909, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN EXperienced in all work about gentleman's place; houseman, gardener, steam heat, milking, etc.; high city reference from last employer. Address H 917, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 25, stranger in city; temperate, good worker; reference given. Address H 937, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY WOULD like position; light office work preferred. Address H 948, Tribune office.

Domesties.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK wants general housework in small American family where no other girl is kept; city or suburbs; $5. Address H 921, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHING to take home; flannels washed with extra care. 339 E. North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED laundress, washing to do at home. MRS. CORAY, 3536 Auburn-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED housekeeper, hotel or private family. Address H 916, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY; expert stenographer and Remington operator; salary $12. Address G 942, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN; gen. office; correspondent; own typewriter. Address G 969, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STENographer; one year's experience; moderate salary. Address H 908, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, bright and accurate; 2 years' experience; state wages. Address H 927, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AT ONCE, BY EXpert lady stenographer; best references; owns machine. Address H 940, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY FIRST-class manicurist; also position in manicure parlors; understands hairdressing. MISS LLOYD, 1607 Harrison-st., 3d flat.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—ASST., AN EXPERIENCED young man; must be rapid; accurate worker. State age, former employers, references, and salary expected. Address H 931, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—MUST BE THOROUGHLY competent; state salary expected, which must be reasonable, and give references. Address H 952, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—FAmiliar with Remington typewriter; $10 a week. Address H 913, Tribune office.

CLERK—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A young man of unexceptional character as profit clerk; must possess a bookkeeping knowledge and be expert in figures; give age, experience, and references. Address H 765, Tribune office.

IMMEDIATELY—CASHIER, CLERK, STENOGrapher, bookkeeper, companion, copyists. 719, 167 Dearborn.

REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK—young man; must speak German; board and room with employer; North Side. H 789, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—TO DRUG TRADE; SIDE LINE or excl. J. W. KNIGHT, 217 State, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—OWING TO AN EXTENSIVE REvival of our business we require two experienced salesmen; must be capable of handling double where a great deal of tact is required; only first-class men will be accepted. Address H 941, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—CLOAK, WITH ESTABLISHED trade; no other will receive consideration. 3 K, P.-O. Box 526, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—TWO, TO TAKE ORDERS FROM consumers for teas, coffees, spices, etc.; state experience; liberal inducements and permanent position. Address H 786, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—GOOD—TO INTRODUCE A SPEcialty to retail grocers. THE MITCHELL-BRAINARD CO., 11 S. Water-st.

Boys.

BOY—AT FLORIST'S, COR. FRANKLIN AND Madison.

Trades.

CHEMIST—FIRST-CLASS UP-TO-DATE CHEMist, German preferred, experienced in compounding bottler's and confectioner's extracts; state experience, salary expected and references. Address H 922, Tribune office.

SIGN PAINTERS—FIRST-CLASS ALL AROUND sign painters to address SMITH BROS., Dallas, Tex., after Jan. 15.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—ASSISTANT, LADY; EXTRA good writer. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

COLLECTORS—THREE ACTIVE MEN, BY INdustrial Insurance Co. Call 553 W. 63d-st., cor. Wright-st., Room 1.

MASTER CAR BUILDER—COMPETENT TO erect and take full charge new plant and make estimates; give best experience and references. Address H 771, Tribune office.

MEN—YOUNG, OF GOOD APPEARANCE, FOR taking orders; also young men living in small towns outside city. Call or write, inclosing stamp, until Thursday. H. J. DIKE & CO., R. 424 Rialto Bldg.

SOLICITORS—REFERENCES; GOOD PERcentage. Laundry, 172. 174 41st-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MEN—ACQUAINTED WITH PROCESS OF MAKing granular malt sugar in vacuo; state experience and wages expected. Address B 6, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

MEN—25 MEN, 18 TO 35 YEARS OLD. ROOM 63, 95 Washington-st., between 5 and 9:30 a. m. and 4 and 5 p. m.

THEATRICAL PEOPLE — GOOD, EXPERIenced, to join Blair & Mitchell's stock company at once. Call 266 Washington-blvd. Can use specialty people.

YOUNG MAN — CAPABLE CONDUCTING wholesale business; also stenographer; $10. Address H 846, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY LIVING ON NORTH Side preferred; extra good writer; state experience, salary, and references. H 956, Tribune.

Domestics.

GIRL—TO WAIT ON TABLE IN RESTAURANT. Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

SECOND GIRL—EXPERIENCED. REFERences. 3949 Ellis-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAISTMAKER OR A LADIES' TAILOR—GOOD one; come this morning ready for work. 34 Maple-st., Flat A.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—WORKING HOUSEKEEPER who is willing to do a little nursing of an invalid woman in family of two; state age and wages wanted. Address H 793, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—WHO HAS HER OWN MAchine. Address, with salary expected, H 959, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

GIRL—IN LAUNDRY.
251 E. 55th-st.

PEOPLE—GOOD, EXPERIENCED THEATRIcal people, at once. Call 266 Washington-blvd. Can use specialty people.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

HAVE CHEERY, PLEASANT HOME, CHOICE location, Michigan-av., excellent table, beautiful rooms; special low rates for winter; 2 ladies or gentlemen employed. Address H 945, Tribune.

159 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE PRINCETON-Yale, everything new, $6, $7, and $8; no children.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE AND other rooms with board; moderate price.

3958 DREXEL-BLVD.—CHOICE STEAM-HEATed rooms, with excellent board, $6 up.

924 WARREN-AV.—LARGE, WELL FURnished front room; suitable for two; first-class board; all conveniences; reference.

North Side.

NEAR LINCOLN PARK—FRONT ROOM WITH board; small, refined, American family; $11 for two; single room $5. Address H 944, Tribune.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board. Terms reasonable.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—WARM, SUNNY DOUBLE and single rooms, board, at popular prices.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects. Leave Chicago every day via American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILLIPS, Proprietors.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to bachelors only; electric light, passenger elevator, and buffet; near Lake; $12 per week. Cent, and cable; bellboy service, elegant baths. The Grenland, 31st-st. and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—A LADY OWNING HER OWN HOME will rent beautifully furnished apartments to congenial lady; South Side, near 47th-st. Address H 951, Tribune office.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT ALcove; steam, electric light; private family; gentlemen; reasonable.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; mod. con.; rea'e. 245 Michigan-av., nr. Aud'm.

West Side.

TO RENT—KITCHEN, 2 BEDROOMS, PANTRY; all large, light, new; steam heat; $10. West Side. Address H 953, Tribune office.

TO RENT—701 W. MONROE-ST., NICELY FURnished rooms; everything first-class.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, by lady, between Lake, Cortez, California, and Kedzie-avs., immediately. Address H 969, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, $10. A. KIDDER, 126 N. Willow-av., Austin.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 2 rooms, $23; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SMALL APARTMENTS; EVERY modern convenience; $12, $18; will furnish. 3820 Lake-av.

TO RENT—STRANGERS LOCATING HERE should see elegant brownstone 8-room flat, 4519 Lake-av.; only $22.50; open. Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—2613 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 6-room flat, choice location; only $25.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, FURNISHED COMplete; south front. Janitor, 569 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 3-ROOM FLAT. 1802 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-R. FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges; janitor; cheap. 541 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—3-ROOM APARTMENT. THE Plaza, facing Lincoln Park and lake; finest view in city. 1 Wednesday, 601 Plaza, or basement 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — SECOND FLAT, SOUTH, 33 Elaine-pl., with new furniture for sale; splendid bargain; new building.

TO RENT—SNAP—3 AND 6 ROOM BRICK flats; short walk; north of river; $12 up; also have good flats, $5 up. Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE; 6-room flat near the lake; modern. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN PRIVATE OFfice. Room 402, New York Life Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE, 2 SLEEPING rooms. Room 6, 210½ S. Clark.

Lofts.

TO RENT—231 JACKSON-ST., 4TH FLOOR, 26X 80 ft.; steam heat and elevator service; low rent. CHARLES E. GROCE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

TO RENT—FROM JANUARY 1ST, 19 E. LAKEst., 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th floors, 81x165, with elevator. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING, MERCANTILE, and warehouse buildings on Kinzie, Michigan, Illinois, Ontario, Huron, and Superior-sts., between Franklin and Halsted; 8,000 to 50,000 ft. of floor space each; modern construction; equipped for all uses; on long or short terms; possession will be given in spring of '97.
W. C. NEWBERRY,
No. 79 Kinzie-st.
Tel. North 175.

TO RENT—183-185 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators: see engineer.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A LARGE ORIENTAL AMETHYST, A VERY fine Alexandrite, a rare canary diamond sapphire, and many other unique pieces of jewelry and bric-a-brac are offered at a great bargain for cash. Inspection invited. J. S. TOWNSEND, jeweler, 1554 Wabash-av.

A RESPONSIBLE
WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
on long time to reliable parties. Address N S 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FAMILY JEWELS AT SACRIFICE; Diamond stud, lady's diamond earrings, brooch, ring; fine stones; perfect. H 626, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BRADT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

MUST SACRIFICE SOLITAIRE DIAMOND pin; $18; cost $40. Perfect. H 943, Tribune.

CASH FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. W. A. UPHOF & CO., R. 1504, 126 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FORCED TO SELL MY HANDSOME COACH team; city broke and sound; also the fastest pole team of pacers, 15.3 hands; can beat 2:20 sound and city broken; afraid of nothing; will sell separate. Fine trotter, Frederick Williams, can show 2:20 clip, and one of the fastest high-going sorrel pacers in the city; great snow horse; also the finest large bay brougham horse, spider phaeton with Rumble harness and brougham. 270 31st-st., rear.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSLAKE, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 918 W.

RHODES' FARM WINTER HORSES, $1.50 week, grained. RHODES, 93 Washington-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL SECOND-hand outfits for markets, comprising cooling room, counters, rails, blocks, tools, etc.; they are in good condition and bargains; estimates given on new outfits. Send for catalogue.
Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,
50 State-st. and 21 Randolph-st.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALuation, 80x173 on Wabash-av., near the corner of Congress-st. This is one of the best lots in the central business portion. Apply to JACOB WEIL & Co., 222 La Salle-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

WANTED — HANDSOME ANGORA CAT. Write full particulars. Address H 778, Tribune.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A SEWING MACHINE AND GOLD watch. 361 Washington-blvd.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR $3,000 CLEAR COR. LOT; all improvements are paid. I need money. Must sell quick. Address H 933, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN TIMES OF PERIL BUY REAL estate; real estate is the only safe investment, and thousands of people in Chicago have found that out; buy lots well located and your money is safe; we have good lots in our big subdivision, cor. California and Diversey-avs., for $500; Englewood, on the hill, $300; Garfield Park, $1,200; 61st, near May-st., $1,000; Albany-av., near Huron-st., $650; Loomis, near 57th-st., $600; Wood-st., near 61st-st., $500; South Englewood, splendid 30 ft. lots, with sewer and water, for $600; and a great many great bargains all over the city.
R. C. GIVINS,
Room 815, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST 3-FLAT BUILDING in Chicago; stone front; 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water; every convenience; lot 25x125; $8,500; Langley-av., near 48th.
L. M. SMITH & BRO., Phone Oakland 846.
2941-51 Cottage Grove-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—WILL TAKE Illinois National Bank balances at 100 cents on the dollar for one or two choicely located brick flats, detached, $4,000 each, former price $6,000; residence, south front, on boulevard, at one-half price, $4,500; choice vacant corner, worth $40,000; want offer; only parties with money need answer; one-third or all cash. Address H 942, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GREAT SACRIFICE—GRAND-av. corner, near, North-av. Owner must sell at once.
J. McGRATH,
616 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named in my minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$50 DOWN TAKES MY BEAUTIful suburban home; small monthly payments; 28 minutes' ride from Court-House; all improvements made and paid for. Address H 902, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WAGGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEAR WHEATON, ILL.—
THE COUNTRY OF COUNTRY HOMES.

A nice little farm of 28 acres, with house, barn, fruit, well, etc., for $3,500; 1-3 cash.

A 7¼-acre tract, suitable for poultry, located within ¾ of a mile from Glen Ellyn depot, for $2,200; easy payments; good 8-room house.

A 58-acre farm, with no buildings, but on the banks of Du Page River, two miles from depot; never-failing medicinal spring and only $55 an acre.

120-acre farm, with house, barns, well, and windmill, partly wooded, for $58 an acre; easy payments.

E. J. LEWIS, 1205 Boyce Bldg., 112-114 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA — CHOICE OF routes—Judson & Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping-car parties, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The Sunset Limited" by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso; and also over the "Scenic Route" by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on JUDSON & CO., 198 Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WHAT CASH CAN DO—
1,200 rich acres, model farm, brick mansion, 20 splendid outbuildings, pure artesian water forced to eighteen places, 30 acres orchard, Fairbank scales, all up to date; $35 per acre; only a fraction of cost.
C. ORCHARDSON, 77 S. Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE IN CITY; QUIET, RE-spectable locality; must be a bargain; state particulars and lowest spot cash price. H 918, Tribune.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, WITH 37½ OR 50 feet, in Berwyn; south of railroad; give price and particulars. Address H 947, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM OR HOUSE WITH CONSIDerable land; must be a bargain; state price; lowest spot cash price. Address H 926, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERty for equities in improved Chicago property.
CHESTER E. LATHAM,
Room 215, 94 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Choice 80 acres, $40,000; 5-cent fare; will take some trade.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
Atwood Building.

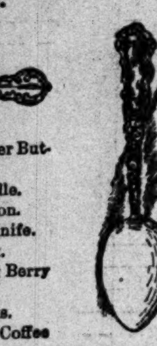
FOR EX

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State, Madison—through to Wabash-av.—7 Store Entrances. Union Loop Station.

Silverware—a most momentous price
cutting effort to turn time into money these last two days before Xmas by halving profits and swelling the volume of sales twice and three times.

Solid, heavy sterling Silverware, 925-1000 fine.



At 95c—$2.00 Sterling Silver Butter Knife.
At 95c—$2.00 Sterling Cream Ladle.
At 95c—$2.00 Sterling Sugar Spoon.
At 1.50—$2.95 Sterling Butter Knife.
At 69c—$1¼ Sterling Pickle Fork.
At 1.95—$3½ Gold Bowl Sterling Berry Spoons.
At 69c—$1¼ Sterling Oyster Forks.
At 50c—85c Gold Bowl A. D. Coffee Spoons.
At 60c—$1.10 Sterling Gold Tined Lemon Forks.
At 95c—$2.00 Sterling Silver Olive Spear.

At 15c—50c sterling, gold bowl, Coffee Spoon.

At 95c—$2.00 Sterling Silver Sugar or Bon Bon Tongs.
At 69c—$1¼ Sterling Bon Bon Spoons.
At 60c—$1.15 Sterling Tea Spoons, new design.
At 75c—$1.30 Extra Heavy Tea Spoons.
At 95c—$2.00 Enameled Sterling Tea Spoons.
At 69c—$1¼ Sterling Orange Spoons.
At 25c—65c Sterling Enameled A. D. Coffee Spoons.
At $1.35—$2¼ Extra heavy, entirely new design Dessert Spoons and Forks.
At $1.65—$3½ Table Spoons and Forks, same as above.

At 45c—95c Full Size Sterling Tea Spoon, like cut.

At $1.15 $2.50 real stag handle Carving Set—2 pcs., full 9-inch blade, extra quality. Others up to $12.50.

At $1.95 $3.50 3-piece set—same as above.

250 other items in Sterling Silver at new and different prices consistent with this new and different Silverware Store.

Silver plated ware—quadruple plate—on best quality hard white metal.
Engraving free on all Silverware until Christmas.

At $1.45—$2¾ Fruit Stand, quadruple plated, as cut.

At $4.45—$7.50 Colored Glass Fruit Stand—pretty—quadruple-plated frame—from that up to $20.

At $3.75—$6¾ Quadruple Plated Sugar and Gold Lined Creamer and Spooner—hand engraved.

At $5.25—$10.25 Quadruple Plated Hand Engraved 3-Piece Sets.

At $8.75—$14.50 Quadruple Plated Hand Engraved Rococo Border 3-Piece Sets—from that up to $65.

At $2.25—$3½ Quadruple Plated Satin Finish Bead Edge Bread Tray.

At $2.65—$4½ Quadruple-Plated Satin Rococo Border Bread Tray—from that up to $7.50.

China—a most momentous price-cut-
ting effort to turn time into money these last two days before Xmas by halving profits and swelling the volume of sales twice and three times.

At 65c $1.25 Real China Smoking Sets—large tray—cigar and cigarette and ash holder—neatly decorated—just the thing for a gentleman's holiday gift—others up to $3½.

At 22c 69c real China open work Fruit Plates, as cut, dainty Dresden decoration and hand painted.

At 39c—65c China Salad and Fruit Bowls.

At $1.45—$2¼ real China 13-piece Ice Cream or Berry Sets.

At 95c $1.75 Real China Manicure Set—pretty decorations—exactly as cut.

At 25c—49c Rosenthal's Decorated China Moustache Cup & Saucer.

At 25c—65c After-Dinner Chocolate, Souvenir and Tea Cups and Saucers, 100 different styles.

At $1.39—$2 real China 13-piece Chocolate Set.

At 79c—$1¾ real China Chocolate Pots.

At $1.19—$3½ French China Chocolate Pots, gold stippled.

At 11c—25c Real China Oatmeal Nappies.

At 25c—One long table filled with 50 different useful china articles—worth up to $1.00.

Dinnerware Opportnnity unexcelled—a few pieces short in some of the sets, but the reduced price more than makes up for this trifling delinquency without detracting from their usefulness in the least.

At $12.98—$25.00 Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.
At $14.98—$35.00 Carlsbad China Dinner Sets.
At $21.00—$48.90 French China Dinner Sets.

Also the following close prices on complete Dinner Sets—
At $5.50—$10 English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pcs.

At $11.98—$25.00 Maddocks Porcelain Dinner Sets—130 pieces.
At $19.45—$35.00 Lanternier French China Dinner Sets—102 pieces.
At $19.45—$37.50 Haviland French China Dinner Sets—113 pieces.
At $28.95—$55.00 Haviland French China Dinner Sets—126 pieces.

At $4.95—$9.50 Carlsbad China Tea Set—56 pieces.
At $6.95—$13.00 Carlsbad China Tea Set—56 pieces.
Others at $7.50, $8.90, $9.90 and up.
Choicest selection of Dinnerware up to $200, all at particularly close prices.

Cut Glassware—A Most Momentous
price-cutting effort to turn time into money these last two days before Xmas by halving profits and swelling the volume of sales twice and three times.

At $1.25—$2.00 genuine Cut Glass Water Bottles—straw and fan cuttings—extra brilliant.

At $1.45—$2.50 new design Cut Glass Water Bottle.

At 2.45—$4½ Cut Glass Water bottle—Normandy cutting.
At $3¾—$5½ Cut Water Bottles.
At $4.95—$6¾ Cut Water Bottles.
At $7.45—$12 Cut Water Bottles.
At $8.95—$15 Cut Water Bottles.
And up to $15.00.

At $2.90—$4.25 real cut glass Pint Wine Decanter — Normandy cutting.

At $2.45—$5½ Cut Glass Fruit or Salad Bowl—Chetwynd cutting.

At $3¼—$6¾ Cut Glass Fruit or Salad Bowl.

At $3.98—$8.90 Cut Glass Fruit or Salad Bowl.

At $5.50—$10 cut glass Crushed Fruit or Berry Nappy.

At $6.75—$13 cut glass Fruit or Berry Nappy.

At $8.90—$14 cut glass Fruit, Salad or Nut Bowl, and up to $150.

Lamps—a most momentous price-cut-
ting effort to turn time into money these last two days before Xmas by halving profits and swelling the volume of sales twice and three times.

At 95c—$1.75 Dresden Lamp and Globe, complete. At $1.45—$2¼ Dresden Lamp and Globe, with Cupid. See our Dresden Banquet Lamps from $25 down to $4.

At $4.98—$17.00 large Reception Lamp, as cut, made up of a $10 Royal Bonn Vase, elegantly mounted in best gold plated solid brass — Rochester burner, complete with globe—cost $17.00 to produce.

At 95c—$1¼ Wrought Iron Jardiniere Stand, as picture. At $1.75—$3.75 Wrought Iron Jardiniere Stand, new design, 28 in. high. At $2.50—$4.75 Wrought Iron Jardiniere Stand, entirely new, first time shown. Others up to $12.

At $6.95—Gold-Plated Parlor Table, with open work Florentine border and raised Cupids in relief—onyx oval and diamond shapes—size 9¼x15 inches—not to be had elsewhere, former price $12.50.

At 79c—$2¼ Wrought Iron Mounted Candlestick, complete, with candle, shade and holder—very neat.

At $1.98—$4.25 Boudoir Lamps and Globes complete—about 100 different styles — mountings all gold-plated—a very special value—as cut to extreme left.

At 50c—Silk Lamp Shades—complete assortment—exclusive designs and coloring—and up to $12.50.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

Christmas Gifts for Men.

Open Until 9 p. m.

Open Until 9 p. m.

THE FINEST NECKWEAR IN ALL AMERICA

Our stock of holiday neckwear is as near perfect as we can make it. We believe we are displaying the handsomest assortments in Chicago, and one minute's walk from State-st. will verify what we say. In order to make the inducements still better we will place on sale to-day 100 dozens of fine Neckwear in all styles and in the latest shades of silk, usual price elsewhere $1 and fully up to $1 value, for.......... 50c

Every Scarf Will Be Put Up Singly in an Elegant Souvenir Box.

One Minute's Walk from State-st.

Canes.
Jewelry.
Mufflers.
Fur Caps.
Silk Hats.
Neckwear.
Silk Hose.
Umbrellas.
Club Bags.
Fur Gloves.
Suspenders.
Derby Hats.
Dress Shirts.
Night Robes.
Cabinet Bags.
Dress Shields.
Silk Hat Boxes.
Smoking Jackets.
Dress Suit Cases.
Fancy Silk Vests.
Silk Night Robes.
Silk Handkerchiefs.

Fine Walking Sticks—A Special Christmas Sale of genuine imported Congo Canes—sterling silver mounted — engraving free.................At $1

Fine Silk Umbrellas—A Special Christmas Sale sterling silver-mounted Silk Umbrellas—sizes 26 and 28—case and tassel included..........At $1.50

Fine Satin Suspenders—A Special Christmas Sale fancy silk embroidered Satin Suspenders—all colors—each pair put up in a handsome glass-covered box......At $1

Fine Sealskin Caps—A Special Christmas sale of the genuine Sealskin Caps—unseasonable weather is the cause of the great cut in price..........At $5

Goods exchanged or money refunded cheerfully.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

A Crash in Smokers.
Finding ourselves overstocked in certain lines of House Coats and Smoking Jackets, we have issued peremptory orders to have the entire overstock reduced in price until there is left no semblance of profit and in some cases there is a positive loss. This will make lively selling for today and tomorrow.

Large sizes (42, 44, and 46) a specialty.

2.90 for fine Japanese Silk Jackets, quilted contrast lining, formerly cheap at $4.00.
4.50 for imported and domestic Cloth Plaids, all sizes—cut down from $6.00.
7.00 for English Clay Worsteds—fine imported cloth, handsomely finished and finely lined with Italian cloth—correct $10.00 coats.
9.50 for our fine $14.00 Matelasses and Velours, fancy stitched Meltons, Tricots with quilted satin lining.
8.50 for Blanket Bath Robes in very rich contrasting color combinations—clipped from our $12 stock.

The above are but instances—along all the stock of House Jackets are similar scenes.

Suspenders Sacrificed.
Our entire gathering of Fancy Suspenders, put up in fancy glass-covered holiday boxes, is offered today and tomorrow at a sacrifice calculated to carry off the entire surplus caused by delay in shipping from the factories.

500 boxes—1 pair in a box. We have been selling for 50c, and a bargain at that price—today and Thursday at.............. 39c
400 boxes of the Suspenders sold until today at 75c will all be offered today and Thursday at.............. 55c
250 boxes of the Suspenders sold at $1.00—beautiful silk webs, highly finished—all reduced for today's quick selling to.............. 79c

Men's Kid Gloves. Those beautiful and serviceable gloves in tans, browns and reds, which we secured at a third less than their worth, and which we have offered at $1.00 a pair, are the very best Xmas bargains to be found in Chicago. A gentleman's glove—for.............. 1.00

Men's Scotch Gloves All wool, well knit, good colors, mixtures, patterns, and effects—warm gloves for winter weather— 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c

25c Sale Neckwear. From the 50c and 75c lines and from high-grade neckwear just from the factories of the leading producers, we replenish the 25c lines today, so that there is a new chance for every one to get a good tie at the little price of.......... 25c

Umbrellas. Men's 28-inch Black Silk Umbrellas—imported natural wood handles—silver trimmed natural wood handles—with or without steel rods—name or monogram engraved free—$4.50 value for.............. 2.90

THE Value of a DIAMOND never decreases. They are very attractive and can be secured at a very low price. If you are going to make a present, consider them. But we have Watches, Fine Jewelry, and Holiday Novelties of every description. Your credit is O. K. with us. Illustrated booklet free. Send for it.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants,
Columbus Memorial Building, 103 State-st. Open Evenings.

AUCTION NOTICE EXTRA!
For our sale this morning at 10 o'clock we have 3 van loads
Good Furniture and Household Goods
From Storage Warehouse for POSITIVE SALE. Extra good goods. Good chance for bargains. Also a consignment of fine Holiday Goods.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, 186 Wabash-av.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

FURS PRICES REDUCED on all FASHIONABLE RELIABLE FURS. Everything you want we have
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO., 191 and 193 State-st.
Fashion Plate free.

WINTER RESORTS.

A Trip to Jamaica,
The Queen of the West India Islands, by the
Atlas Line
offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State-st., New York.
Or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

WEST INDIES BARBADOS WINTER RESORT.
Beautiful scenery, fine roads. Marine Hotel facing the ocean; 300 rooms; terms $14.00 to $21.00 weekly. For circulars address
Pomeroy Hotel Co., Box 2,384, New York.
Elegant passenger steamers every ten days. Illustrated pamphlets free. Apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., or THOS. COOK & SON, New York.

HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
A new and elegant hotel, delightfully situated 560 feet above the sea level, in what is acknowledged to be the most healthful section of the country east of the Rocky Mountains.
Easy of access from all points.
Good drainage, pure spring water.
The best driving and bicycle roads in the South.
Also facilities for Golf, Tennis, Shooting and all outdoor sports. For particulars address
C. C. TRUSSELL, Manager.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM, KENOSHA, WIS.
For Invalids. Only an hour's ride from Chicago. Luxurious Accomodations.
For illustrated book address N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Mgr.
Chicago office, 70 State-st. Tuesdays 1:30 to 4.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. John's Military Academy
OF DELAFIELD, WISCONSIN.
New term opens January 7, 1897. For catalogues, etc., address
Rev. S. T. SMYTHE, A. M., Pres., Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

WATERMAN HALL,
A School for Girls, Sycamore, Ill.,
Will enter upon its next term on January 6th, 1897. Owing to endowments exceptional advantages at reasonable cost. Address
REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Best method, native teachers. Begin now.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y.
A Select Military Boarding School.
Bishop F. D. Huntington, President.
Apply to Colonel Wm. Verbeck, Superintendent.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S. 71 and 73 State-st.

To the Young Face
POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives fresher charms; to the old, renewed youth. Try it.

BIRTH marks are often unpleasant and sometimes disfiguring. Dermatologist Woodbury removes birthmarks and all facial blemishes painlessly and permanently. 155 State-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.—through to Wabash-av. on the main floor, second floor, third floor, and fifth floor.

Fancy holiday furniture..
1,100 pieces of the most artistic furniture—manufacturers' samples and exhibition pieces—purchased for 50c to 65c on the dollar last summer and held till now—for a grand Christmas climax.

Music cabinets.. Vernis Martin mahogany—inlaid with satin-wood and pearl—also quarter-sawed oak—hand carved and polished—adjustable shelves—French legs—
5.00 for $9.50 cabinets.
11.25 for $18.50 cabinets.
15.00 for $26.00 cabinets.

Ladies' writing desks.. Mahogany, bird's eye maple, white enamel and antique work—hand carved and polished—
5.50 for $9.00 desks
9.75 for $12.00 desks
10.75 for $16.00 desks

Morris chairs.. Antique oak and imitation mahogany—spring seats—imported corduroy cushions—
8.00 for $14.75 chairs
12.00 for $19.25 chairs
18.75 for $26.00 chairs

Mahogany, bird's-eye maple, antique oak, and white enameled dressing tables—as pictured above—about half the regular price—at 12.50

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Silverwares..rare selling
and saving for Yule-tide gift hunters. No chance duplicating these prices and patterns—wherever you seek them.

NOTE—All goods purchased during this special sale of sterling silver will be packed in elegant silk lined boxes, free of charge. Silk lined boxes holding 6 tea spoons, 6 after dinner coffee spoons, berry spoons, meat forks, sugar and bon bon spoons, etc., all free with purchases of solid silver.

1.65 for $3.50 sterling silver pieces—fancy sugar, bon bon spoons, meat forks, ladles—enameled golden rod handles—also with real hand work filigree handles—the grandest gathering, best value in 95c sterling silverware in Chicago.

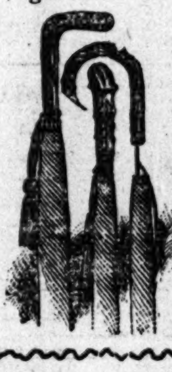
50c for 75c teaspoons—new designs. 25c for 40c coffee spoons—gold bowl. 95c for $1.50 meat forks—gold tines. 95c for $1.75 bon bon—gold bowl.

1.25 for $2.25 new line of all "Delft" enameled handled sugar spoons, bon bon spoons, pickle forks, orange spoons, meat forks, ladles, etc.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Solitare diamond rings. half
Something special—and seasonable. A New York lapidary's overproduction of solid gold solitare diamond rings at a trifle under cost. All clear, white brilliants—all Tiffany mountings—all solid 14 kt. gold—all beauties—all priced about half the customary cost.

At 4.90—Jewelers ask $10.
7.50—Jewelers ask $15.
11.90—Jewelers ask $20.
16.50—Jewelers ask $30.
21.00—Jewelers ask $35.
33.00—Jewelers ask $50.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Umbrellas..extra event..
A most extraordinary and opportune purchase of high-class umbrellas—thousands of them—and they'll cost gift-hunters less than they cost a prominent New York maker to produce. No charge for engraving.



$12 umbrellas—a grand collection—artistic ivory, silver and Dresden handles—Spitalfield silks—at 5.90
$8.50 umbrellas—over 2,000 of them—an attractive array at 3.90
$6 umbrellas—an unequaled variety—nobbiest handles—wear-resisting silks—at 2.45

Many high-class novelties in cane and umbrella sets—including the celebrated "Dent" (only here)—at radically reduced prices for the Christmas clearing.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Art wares..lamps..china.
50% discount off all Dresden lamps—all this year's importations—4.00 for $8.00 lamps—5.00 for $10.00 lamps—6.00 for $12.00 lamps—8.00 for $16.00 lamps—9.00 for $18 lamps—10.00 for $20 lamps.

American cut glass
3.95 for $6.95 8-inch bowls.
3.95 for $6.95 cut nappies.
3.95 for $6.95 sugar and cream sets.
1.75 for $3.00 tulip shape vases.
1.50 for $3.00 handled bon bons.

4.50 for $9.50 French clock sets—as cut—gold plated—great clock value.
6.95 for $12.00 real Bonn clocks—elegantly decorated.
75c for $1.25 Dresden clocks.
95c for $1.75 Dresden clocks.
1.50 for $3.00 Dresden clocks.
1.95 for $3.50 French clocks—gold plated.

95c for $2.00 Dresden candelabra, complete with candles.
1.25 for $2.50 candelabras.
2.75 for $5.00 5-light.
4.95 for $10.00 5-light. Extra fine Cupid and Dresden roses.

Special—**Extra**—Just arrived—too late for this season—an entire line of **Blue Isis Ware**—a deep, rich, cobaldt blue, with heavy stippled and raised gold decorations—the richest line of china ever shown will be sacrificed at ½ price. Plates, cups, and saucers, salads, cake plates, etc. the entire lot in 3 prices—viz.: 75c, 95c and 1.25

MANDEL BROTHERS.
Marvels in men's mufflers.
A very special—very unusual—just before Christmas offering of a phenomenal purchase of fine modish mufflers. It's a great line of pure silk and cashmere English mufflers. Hundreds of the most fascinating variegated effects—black and white borders, stripes, plaids, checks, figures—and every conceivable shade—

98c for $2.00 mufflers.
75c for $1.25 mufflers.
50c for $1.00 mufflers.